

# The Tech

VOL. 89, NO. 7

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1969

FIVE CENTS

## IFC grants Pi Kappa Alpha permission to start colony

By Bill Roberts

Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity has received the permission of the IFC to form a colony at MIT.

The action came at Thursday's meeting of the House President's Forum of the IFC. Acting on a prior recommendation by the IFC that one fraternity be given permission to colonize, the presidents chose PKA over the other main contender, Delta Chi.

The PKA presentation was given by Irv Englander, an MIT grad student (VI), and the Reverend Bob McCloskey of Medford. It consisted of a general outline of history of PKA and of its plans for colonization at the Institute.

Englander amplified his remarks in a later interview with *The Tech*. According to him, PKA was one of the few of the largest national fraternities which was not represented at MIT. The colonization effort is the result of work by alumni who wished to end this condition.

The present effort began about two years ago when a group of interested students contacted several fraternities, including PKA and Delta Chi, about the prospect of forming another fraternity at the Institute. PKA alumni in the area responded by forming the PKA Massachusetts Bay Alumni Association. Work by this group and others resulted in earning the approval of the IFC for the founding of the colony.

According to Englander, the alumni group will begin rushing fresh-

week in March, assisted by PKA chapters from the University of New Hampshire and Trinity College, and MIT undergraduate Phil Bobko, who was a member of the original student group. The goal of the group is to have a colony ready to be installed in April. (Please turn to page 2)

## Three more enter UAP race

By T.F.J. Pipal

The UAP livened up appreciably this past Friday with the entrance of three new candidates: Jim Smith, John Head, and Steve Loeb.

Of the three, the nomination of Jim Smith may be the most interesting. Smith, a candidate for UAP last year, was not eliminated from the election until the fourth (and final) place votes

had been counted. A strong believer in "visible student government", some of Smith's major campaign points of last year were re-instituting the column *Inside Incomm* (a weekly summary of student government activities), writing a number of "in-depth" articles on relevant topics facing the student body, and Incomm reform, not as a goal in itself but rather as a means to an end.

John Head, President of Burton House this past year, is a veteran of Institute Committee and has definite ideas about the division of power in student government. He is fully aware that any action he takes will be contingent upon the form of government selected by the student referendum. Because of the limitations on people such as a dorm president or an IFC chairman, he feels that they cannot possibly have the time to devote to those affairs that affect the Institute as a whole. Head thus proposes that, as far as possible, living groups try to handle the problems that

concern them, and that the Institute Committee limit its scope to the problems too large for any single group to handle. To do this, four or five students selected from the undergraduate body as a whole would comprise a committee directly responsible to the UAP and would handle most of the work now done by the Executive Committee.

Steve Loeb, who was Chairman of the Lecture Series Committee this past term, believes that student government should act as a body to coordinate other student activities. This viewpoint was the one predominant in the middle fifties. Another of Loeb's major points is that he wishes to remove the *Incomm* press from the hands of the Lecture Series Committee.

Still another development to note is that Dick Evans, having the support of John Head, Dick Anderson, President of East Campus, and the support of the entire fraternity system, dropped out of the race Saturday afternoon.

## New student lounge opens

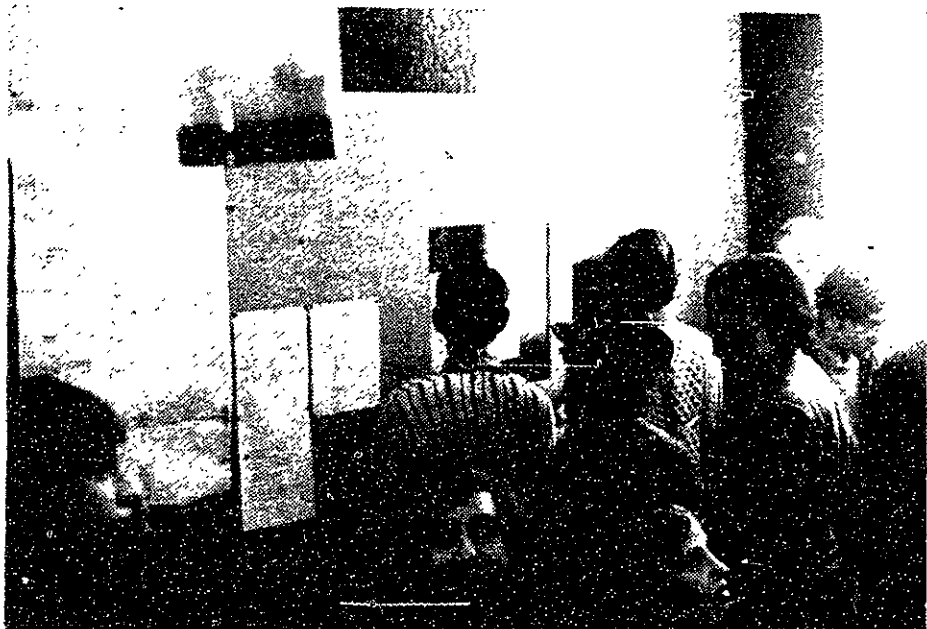


Photo by Harold Federow

The new Building 10 student lounge, which is directly opposite the Bursar's office, opened Friday to the MIT community. The lounge was designed and built by the Environmental Workshop, a student-faculty group from the Architecture Department.

## Snyder discusses pressure

By Larry Klein

In an interview granted to *The Tech*, Dr. Benson Snyder, MIT's Psychiatrist in Chief, offered a variety of observations concerning the Institute and its effect upon the average Techman.

MIT is a school "dedicated to purposefulness" and, as such, places many demands upon its student body. MIT requires more work from its students than most of them can actually accomplish and, consequently, the student must develop a sense of "selective omission." However, this sense is one which few students gain during their high school years. The sudden realization that he must learn this art can be a pressure-producing experience for the incoming student.

That students tend to have little control over their everyday actions is another characteristic of the Institute that causes some students to feel pressure. Through exams, classes, laboratories, and homework, MIT often seems to schedule not only a student's academic life, but his personal life as well.

Most significant of the pressures felt by the average Techman, however, is the necessity for him to work quite hard consistently. Although most people have their ups and downs, MIT provides little allowance for this fact of human nature. The pace at the Institute often makes it impossible for a person simply to "catch his breath," and this may prove quite uncomfortable.

The average freshman entering MIT is seldom prepared for the pressure he runs into. Most secondary schools do not provide comparable pressures and, although the applicant may be warned ahead of time as to what to expect, this is seldom sufficient. Language is a poor substitute for actual experience.

Many freshman, however, react quite well to these new pressures, often feeling a sense of "invigoration." Obviously, others don't fare so well, though, and their eventual states range from wornout and anxious to com-

pletely alienated.

MIT is a leader in the field of experimental education and Dr. Snyder approves of the Institute's willingness to experiment. Particularly important in the nature of these programs is the apparent aim of the Institute toward giving its students more freedom and its refusal to put all its experimental "eggs in one basket."

One of these eggs, of course, is Freshman Pass-Fail. Although it is still too early to deliver any firm opinion regarding the success of the experiment, Dr. Snyder, in principle, is pleased with the idea. Personally, he would even like to see the experiment extended so that students can take all courses pass-fail for their full four years.

However, crucial to the success of pass-fail will be the quality of non-graded feedback, both written and oral, students receive. Many students feel the need for some type of evaluation

and if they don't find it, may demand the return of grades.

Finally, the question of student apathy at MIT was brought up. Viewing matters in a somewhat different light than do students at the Institute, Dr. Snyder expressed his opinion that the MIT student body is not really apathetic; it just appears so on the surface.

The typical MIT student is not as politically vocal as his brother on some other campuses. He is a serious individual who, when he dissents of questions, does so in a thoughtful, responsible manner. Also, he generally shows little of the "blanket-negativeness" that some people associate with student concern.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that all these features of the MIT student body are emphasized by one simple characteristic of the Institute — the average Techman usually has more than enough to do.

## Educational Studies Program draws 1300 high schoolers

By Charles Mann

The MIT Educational Studies Program, a student-organized and student-run project sponsored by TCA, has been one of the most productive efforts of MIT students in recent years.

The project, which now involves 1300 students and 130 instructors, is giving classes for high school students in a broad range of subjects. Classes are held on the MIT campus every Saturday throughout the year. Originally a project designed to cater to the brightest and most ambitious high school students by offering courses on the college freshman level, the program now has somewhat broader aims. Subjects are offered which are not available to students even at the college level, at least not from the informal viewpoint of the classes in the Educational Studies Program. The classes are not graded, no attendance is taken, and if a student is no longer interested, he just stops coming. Since the entire program is done on a purely voluntary basis, those courses in which the instructor is not very good lose all their students in a short time, while the attendance is high in those classes which are presented in an interesting way.

Course material

The material to be covered is the decision of the instructor. All the instructors are students at colleges in the Boston area, with about 90 of the 130 teachers coming from MIT. The

courses are begun when someone offers to teach a class in some subject. If the administrators of the project (also students) feel that the class has some chance of success, then they allow the instructor to set up a complete program for his course. Some courses include laboratory work and there are plans to expand the opportunities now available for work in labs and demonstrations. Classes in 110 subjects are now offered.

A considerable amount of the material offered is of a rather esoteric nature. For example, there is a class in a special computer language called the Iverson Language. A variety of science courses are now taught, and these have proven to be the toughest courses for the instructor, since, if he is to retain any of his students, he must make the material interesting and understandable. Since homework is seldom assigned (and, even if it is, it is done only if the student wishes) the teaching of science subjects is made doubly difficult. The science course that has generated the most interest is a discussion on an introductory level of special relativity. A text for the course has been written.

Psychology and black studies

For reasons that the administrators of the program cannot explain, all the courses which relate in any way to psychology have been swamped with

(Please turn to page 3)

## Plans completed for new EE building

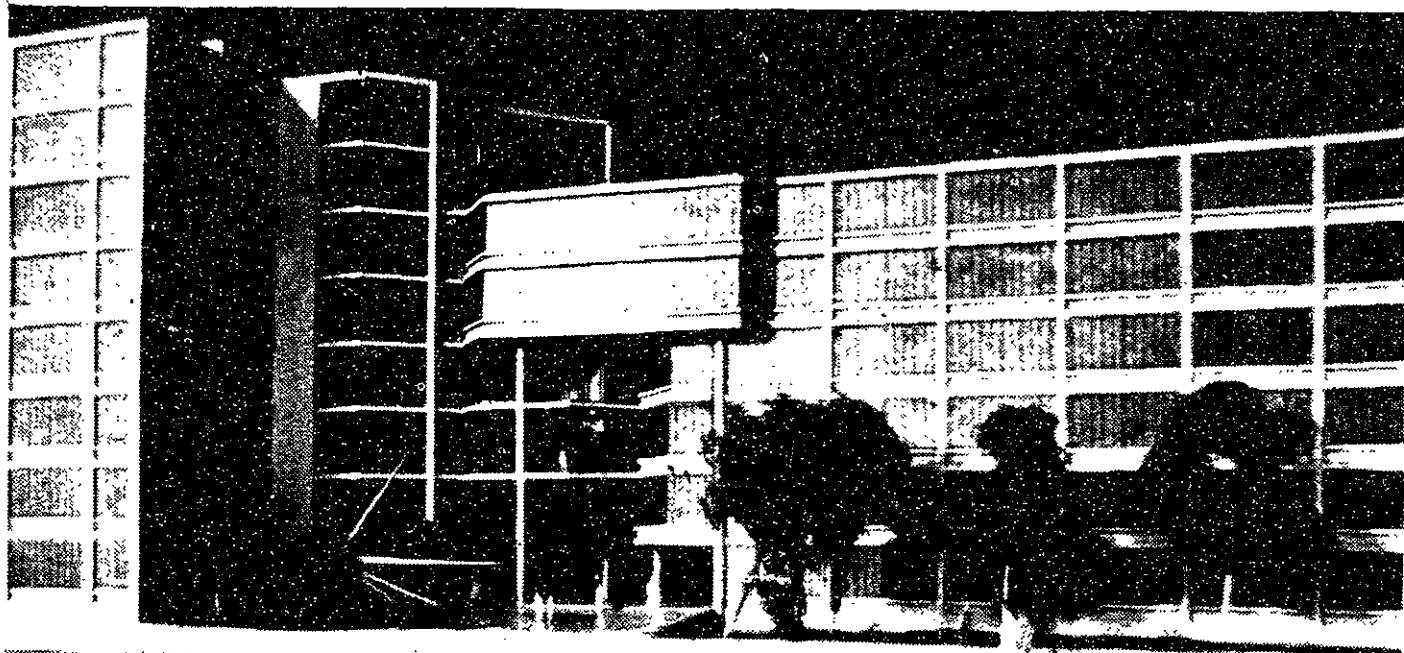
By Alex Makowski

Working plans have been drawn up for the erection of a new building to house electronics research and classes. Scheduled for occupancy in December, 1971, the building will be shared by the Electrical Engineering Department and the Research Lab of Electronics.

Now used as a parking lot, the site for the construction is between buildings 20 and 39, fronting on Vassar Street. The building, approximately rectangular in shape, will be divided into two wings, one of eight stories and the other of six.

The principle aim of the new project, as described by Professor Paul L. Penfield, one of its coordinators, is "to unite scientists of common interests rather than common departments." Two electronics-oriented research interests will be represented: applied physics, with studies of plasmas and

(Please turn to page 3)



Model of the proposed EE/RLE building, to be constructed on Vassar Street between the Computation Center and building 20.

# SACC presents final proposals for March 4

(Ed. note: For an excellent in-depth account of the activities and background leading up to today's events, we highly recommend the special issue of The Catalyst, the Graduate Student Council newspaper.)

(The following statements were recently released by SACC.)

There has been some confusion regarding the terminology used to describe the protest occurring at MIT and at over forty other schools on March 4.

As the group that conceived of March 4, we wish to provide a working lexicon.

Some scientists consider their activity to be a strike; by this they signify a vote of no confidence in the ability of the government to make wise and humane use of scientific and technical knowledge. They are temporarily withholding their services much in the manner of a French general strike. Implicit is the possibility of greater non-co-operation if the government continues to develop and deploy such weapons as ABM, MIRV, SCAD, and chemical and biological weapons while neglecting pressing social and environmental problems. Some of these scientists are also protesting the involvement of their universities in defense projects or their over-dependence on DOD funding mechanisms.

Other individuals consider their action to be a research stoppage. This has come to mean something distinct from strike. Scientists who subscribe to this device are consciously stopping their

research (which may be of great social value) in order to make a symbolic personal commitment toward reforming a set of government policies that has resulted in the growing power and influence of the military-industrial complex.

Finally, some scientists emphasize the use of March 4 as an all day discussion of the interaction of government support with scientific research at the universities. (They will of course have to postpone their scientific research on that Tuesday in order to participate.)

SACC feels that all of these purposes are valid and leaves to the individual the choice of which phrase to use.

These proposals were adopted by SACC February 22, 1969, in order to stimulate discussion on and before March 4. They will be brought before the general MIT audience for discussion on March 4 at 3:30-4:30.

#### Proposals to MIT:

I) A. That the cooperative programs (course 6A and 16B) be terminated with military related research projects such as:

- 1) "re-entry missile defense" (ABM) with AVCO (6A)
- 2) "assignments...for...military" at Honeywell (6A)

B. That the cooperative program disassociate itself entirely from

any institution that is involved extensively in war related research such as:

- 1) Naval Ordnance laboratory (6A)
- 2) Air Force Cambridge laboratory (6A)
- 3) AVCO (6A) which does chemical and biological warfare under USAF Armament lab contracts AF-08(635)-4396 and AF-08(635)-4679, "binary biological weapons concepts" and "An investigation and evaluation of concepts for determining and disposition of submarginal weapons containing either antipersonnel or anticrop agents."

II) That MIT adopt the following academic policies:

- 1) no credit shall be given for any classified thesis
- 2) no credit shall be given for any classified courses or for classified research
- 3) no classified or otherwise restricted courses shall be conducted at MIT.

Admission to course XIII-A is subject to approval of the U. S. Navy. Courses 13.25, 13.44, 13.45, and 13.46 are restricted to selected officers of the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard. According to Prof. Jack Ruina, vice-president in charge of special laboratories, 50% of the work done at the Instrumentation and Lincoln laboratories is classified,

including a number of graduate theses which are done there.

III) That a board be established at MIT to help faculty, staff, and students locate research and employment in non-military areas.

IV) That ROTC be abolished at MIT. By this we mean that ROTC not be offered at MIT, either as a curricular or extra-curricular activity.

V) That all war related research at MIT be replaced with socially constructive research. By MIT we include the special laboratories, Instrumentation and Lincoln laboratories. MIT should continue to operate these laboratories since they "play a significant role in the academic and educational pursuits of the Institute." What we are asking for is not that MIT disassociate itself from these laboratories, but, on the contrary, that MIT assume responsibility for the research that is conducted there. For a description of research at the special laboratories see SACC's information sheet II.

#### Proposals to the Federal government:

That the government together with the scientific community establish mechanisms for planning and funding in a coherent way non-military research and development. Criteria for awarding funds should be based on:

- a) social and humanitarian necessity.
- b) scientific standards established

within each discipline.

c) long range planning before embarking on research and training students in given field.

That in the preparation of the National budget for fiscal 1970, all research funds for university research be allocated by NSF, NIH, NASA, and the departments of HEW, HUD, and the Interior.

That the department of defense (DOD) justify each of its contracts on the basis of its direct relation to military necessity. (As the Hindsight Study indicates only such mission oriented research is efficient in producing weapons.) Each practitioner of DOD work must accept DOD contracts with this understanding.

## IFC admits PKA as 29th fraternity

(continued from page 1)

Englander also gave PKA's reasons for wanting to found a chapter at MIT. He said, "PiKA considers MIT a strong fraternity school. The fraternities here represents the fraternity system at its most progressive. PiKA hopes to establish a forward-looking chapter at MIT."

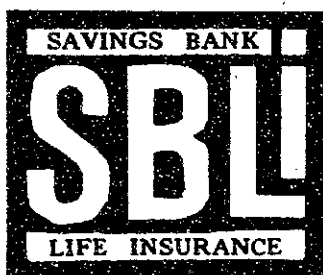
In other action, the IFC went on record as opposing the early (before spring vacation) release of names of admitted freshmen of the class of 1973.

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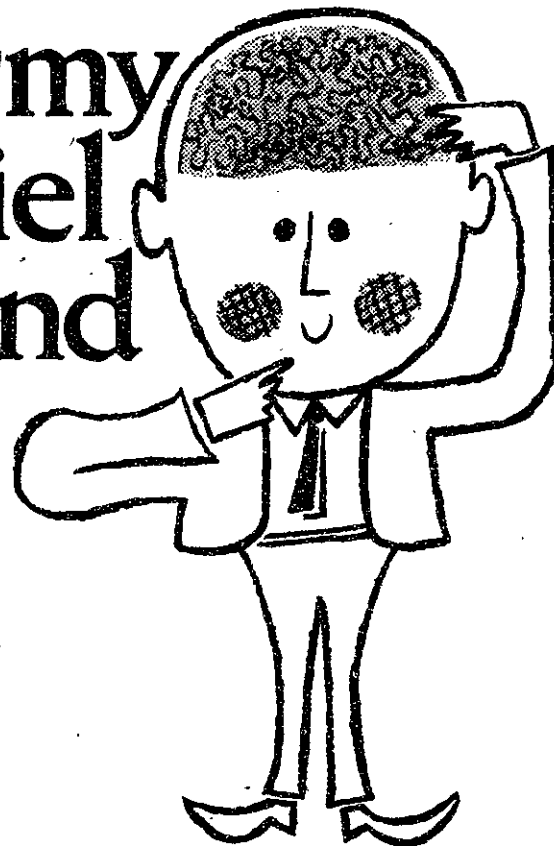


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March 13



# EE, RLE to share building

(continued from page 1)  
the interaction of electromagnetic fields with matter; and biology, centering on the electrical nature of biological phenomena and the development of sensory aids.

Drawing together faculty and graduate students presently located in facilities spread across the campus, the new building will primarily house members of the EE Department and the RLE. Of the former's faculty of 133, about one-third will be transferred into the new labs and offices. From the RLE, composed of about 110 faculty members from 12 Institute departments, roughly 45 more faculty members will be drawn. Portions of both groups will be active in the physical and biological research.

Allocation of space reflects the emphasis on these two projects. The first three floors of both wings will contain facilities for the physics work. Above the administrative offices on the fourth floor, biological research will fill the top four floors of the east wing, while the fifth and sixth floors of the west wing will hold undergraduate laboratories.

Although the main emphasis will be on research, a significant amount of space has been set aside for undergraduate courses. Besides the project labs, there will be 15 classrooms, ranging from a 250-seat lecture hall to five seminar rooms. The project labs are especially important, for many under-

graduates find 15-hour days sometimes necessary for their research. The labs have been designed as large work areas rather than small cubicles, allowing adequate supervision to be more easily arranged.

Several novel and interesting features are incorporated into the overall design. In the past, exacting electronics studies have been hampered by electrical interference, caused by anything

from commercial AM radio stations to fluorescent bulbs. Plans for the new building include attempts to minimize these destructive effects. And part of the fourth floor has been designed to permit its use as a conference center. Built around a 100-seat lecture room, the area includes a smaller classroom and two or three lounges. The possibility of an adjoining outdoor garden atop a roof has also been considered.

## Short-lived graffiti posters removed from Institute halls

MIT's experiment in graffiti ended as swiftly as it began when Physical Plant employees took down the offending posters on orders from Dean Wadleigh's office.

The posters, which were to have provided a creative outlet for Techmen, were taped to the Institute's walls in conspicuous places throughout the main buildings. However, Dean Wadleigh stated that, except in emergencies, the posting of any unauthorized material on corridor walls is contrary to normal policy. The death of Dr. Martin Luther King was offered by Dean Wadleigh as an extenuating situation when wall posters were permitted.

### Captures imaginations

A great deal of lively interest was stimulated by the sheets which asked questions pertaining to the student's

life at the Institute and provided subtle stimuli to deeper thinking on a number of personal matters. Many students went quite far in their efforts, often composing long poems and transferring them to prominent sheets using multi-colored markers.

Dean Wadleigh stated that allowing these posters to remain up would create a precedent. It would be difficult to justify permitting one group posters while denying permission to a different group.

The moment, it appears that the group which picked up the undamaged posters at the Dean's office was composed primarily of people from *Tangent* and the Student Art Committee. However, representatives of both activities denied knowledge of the posters. The Institute will allow permanent graffiti sheets in labs and classrooms if the faculty member in charge does not object.

## Psychology classes are most popular

(continued from page 1)

students. The classes in this area now deal with social and physiological psychology on an introductory level.

A group of courses designed to attract black students has been begun, and there are, at present, some 20 blacks from the core of the city enrolled in these classes. There have been considerable problems in the recruitment of black and underprivileged students for the program.

In order to get students to participate in the program, the people running and organizing it have been, to a large extent, forced to work through high school guidance counselors; and, for a number of reasons, the counselors in the city schools have not recommended students for the program. Efforts are now underway to overcome this obstacle by working through direct contacts with teachers throughout the city. At present, the largest portion of the students come from the suburbs, and, in the opinion of the project's administrators, they are the ones who benefit most from the classes.

The classes themselves are, with but a few exceptions, conducted in a very informal manner where there is considerable reliance on discussion. The quality of many of the classes is indicated by the fact that there are 40 college freshmen taking courses from the program.



Top view of a model of the proposed EE/RLE building. At the top right is building 26; building 24 is in the center and building 39 at the lower left. The taller wing of the new building will house RLE personnel; the smaller, EE. Vassar Street is shown at the far left.



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The JPL Professional Staffing Team will be at MIT on March 6 & 7, 1969. Contact you: Placement Director for appointment. Or, send resume in confidence to Mr. Wallace Peterson, Supervisor, Employment.

(No. 3 in a Series)

At UC BERKELEY

Nansi Corson (center), Director of Placement and Career Planning, presents PhD Candidate, Albert Klain (standing in center) to Wallace Peterson (left), JPL Employment Supervisor. Reed Harker, UC BERKELEY 1956, (right), JPL Section Manager, Telecommunications Division, explains function of 1/10 scale model of JPL's Mariner '69.



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# Constitutional referendum

The events of the past year have been sufficient to convince anyone of the irreparable impotency and irrelevancy of Inscomm. It is fitting that the present Undergraduate constitution will not even appear on the March 13 constitutional referendum.

The ballot will include the three proposals which appear in the special insert in this issue of *The Tech*. The status of the TANG proposal was not known at press time; Mike Albert '69 informed the Inscomm officials running the referendum that the TANG group was withdrawing their proposal, but since then a member of the group has insisted that it be included. If TANG is to be included it will be printed in the Friday issue of *The Tech*.

The "Senate" proposal is almost identical to the present structure, its major difference being the addition of an "Undergraduate Forum." This constitution represents no substantive improvement, since it leaves the power in the (renamed) unrepresentative Inscomm. The "Undergraduate Forum," while nobly attempting to improve communication with the student body, can do no more than this year's open Inscomm meetings since it is constitutionally powerless.

The "Assembly" proposal attempts to make student government more representative through its larger "Undergraduate Assembly." Although inspired with several good ideas, this proposal has not been sufficiently refined to merit serious consideration. Aside from its obvious inconsistency and lack of clarity, it sets up an infinity of legislative bodies with ill-defined duties and nebulous interrelationships.

The most original feature of the "Assembly" proposal is the creation of the office of "Ombudsman." The Ombudsman would be charged with the task of answering questions from and initiating action for specific students. While offering a novel solution to the perennial problem of personal contact, the single Ombudsman would best be replaced by representatives in every living group.

Aside from the Ombudsman, the "Assembly" has two fatal flaws. First, it is still nothing more

than a student government which takes only minor cognizance of the fact that the student body exists within a larger environment which it can and should influence. As such, it is likely to be subject to internal bickering rather than a means to make the students' voice heard. In addition, the at-large representation basis for the Undergraduate Assembly does not come close to representing the student body as well as could be done. Several of the IFC representatives might be from one house, or the representatives of one dormitory might be from one floor.

The other proposal, the "Unified University," (HAC) has as its most interesting feature the systemization of student participation in the Institute decision-making process. Unlike the other two proposals (and the present system), HAC makes specific provisions for the appointments and responsibilities of students on student-faculty and student-administration committees.

Moreover, the HAC constitution places the full power of student government in the hands of a large General Assembly elected directly from the living groups. The emphasis is on direct election of representatives by the students, rather than by the various student organizations. The aim is of course to provide better communication between the Assembly and the student body.

In the past few years student participation in Faculty and Administration committee work has grown tremendously, and it promises to continue to grow. HAC is the only one of the three proposals which is designed to rationalize and expedite this student participation.

Only the Unified University proposal recognizes that the only way in which student government can be meaningful is to operate within the larger sphere of the Institute. The proposal offers an original and workable way for the students to have their ideas count in their own affairs and the affairs of the Institute.

We strongly urge the entire student body to support the Unified University proposal in the referendum March 13.

## Spring Rush?

There seems to have been a serious breakdown of communications among the Deans' Office, the IFC, and the Admissions Office concerning the possibility that the names of students admitted to the class of 1973 would be released before spring vacation this year. The purpose of the early release date, according to the Admissions Office, would be to allow MIT undergraduates to speak with students who have been admitted and give them a better idea of what MIT is like. From the IFC point of view, of course, this would mean serious changes in rush procedure, since names have not previously been available until after spring final exams, when those students who intended to come to the Institute have already accepted their offers of admission.

The IFC and Admissions Office have not worked out rules and procedures to ensure that any "rush" activities over spring vacation are of a low-pressure nature aimed at informing admittees about MIT rather than individual houses. Fraternities, recognizing this, have been against this plan almost unanimously from the time it was initially proposed. No house wants to have to cram a major rush effort into spring vacation, but everyone fears that everyone else will and that such an effort will be needed in order to be competitive with other houses. The easiest solution, from the fraternities' viewpoint is to forget the whole idea.

The Admissions Office, for its part, has apparently assumed that the fraternities were in favor of the plan, judging from a discussion we had with an admissions officer. The Admissions Office has made major efforts to speed up its selection

process so that the names of admitted students will be available before spring vacation. Somewhere along the line, they did not receive input concerning the feelings of the fraternities.

It is a deplorable fact that fraternities do not trust one another sufficiently in problems of rushing to be able to have the names of freshman admittees before spring vacation without risking a major escalation in the already cutthroat business of rush. In its planning, the Admissions Office would be well advised to take this into account. For its part the IFC should do everything in its power to de-escalate the fratricidal aspects of rush and the accompanying mistrust among houses.

Since no safeguards have been set up to prevent a major rush effort during spring vacation, and that week is so nearly upon us, we feel that it would be extremely unwise for the Admissions Office to make a blanket release of the names of admitted students this year. If the admissions office feels that it is absolutely necessary this year to induce more admitted students to come to the Institute, it might explore the possibility of giving each undergraduate the name of his local Educational Counselor in the hopes that he will contact this man over vacation and that the Counselor will set up some sort of discussion between potential freshmen and interested undergraduates from his area. A blanket release of the names of admitted freshman, however, might backfire under the current circumstances and defeat the purposes for which the names were originally to be released.

## Footnotes\*

By Karen Wattel

25. Room 1-241.1 was built during this week's snowstorm. It is a large igloo in the Great Court with room for at least a small seminar. The new room (in which I could even stand up) was light and better heated and ventilated than some of the older classrooms.

26. A student, tired of trying to find out if there school Wednesday, looked up President Howard Johnson's phone number and called him. The President himself answered and was greeted with, "Hi, I'm just a friendly undergraduate trying to find out what's coming off, and you're the only MIT official who hasn't got his phone off the hook." Johnson promised to find out how things stood, and half an hour later told the student that school would be open.

27. The man responsible for making the final decision about whether MIT is open or closed on a snow day is Malcolm G. Kispert, Administrative Vice President in the Academic Administration.

28. In reference to his statement printed as Footnotes No. 24 in Volume 89 No. 5, Bob Schaeffer protested, "They always put my name in when they misquote me— why couldn't they have given me credit for something I actually said?"

29. 'At 7:30 Wednesday morning, as the snow was pouring down, a Physical Plant man rushed into an activities office and asked to use the phone. When asked why, he explained, "I want to wake up my wife and kids and get them out shoveling snow— it pays a lot better than working in the Student Center."

30. The head-mistress of a private school (which prefers to be anonymous) in Boston recently banned sales of *Tangent*, the MIT Literary Magazine, after Editor Jed Stein '71 refused to allow her to censor the magazine. A possible reason for her desire for censorship was the presence of a photograph displaying a person resembling MIT professor Jerry Lettvin. The person is shown flipping the bird. Professor Lettvin was recently observed trying to stop a woman accompanying him through Building 10, as yet unidentified, from buying a copy.

31. At 3:00 am Wednesday morning three coeds heard a funny, loud noise that didn't stop. It sounded like a jet taking off and taking off and taking off . . . , or a wind tunnel set loose, or something in the Institute about to blow up. Bewildered, they called the campus patrol who promptly sent a cruiser out to explore. It turned out to be a train stuck in the snow behind Vassar Street.



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### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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## Letters to The Tech

### SACC Reaction

To the Editor:

This letter concerns the SACC proposals adopted on February 22, 1969. I feel that it is necessary to point out the irrationalities in their proposals. I shall discuss them one by one.

I. "That the cooperative programs (Courses 6A and 16B) be terminated with military related research projects . . ." and that the "cooperative program disassociate itself entirely from any institution that is involved in war research . . ."

This does not state explicitly why such association should be terminated (which is one of the faults of the proposal), but it implies that war research is evil and/or immoral. This is also not proven here, nor have I seen it proven elsewhere. This proposal should be rejected on grounds of lack of supporting proof. However, I can prove that war research is neither useless nor immoral, so I would personally reject

the proposal on the grounds that it is unsound.

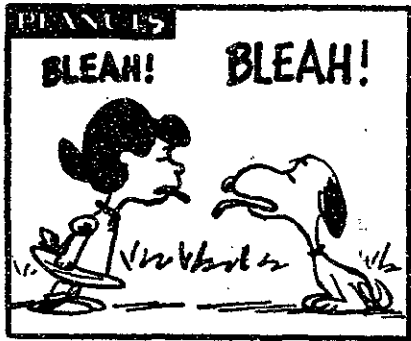
II. Proposal II advocates the denial of credit to classified courses or theses and that no classified or restricted courses be offered at MIT.

Since MIT credit is intended to be a measure of the value of the content of a course or thesis, the advocates of Proposal II are, in effect, stating that classified material has no positive value.

I quote from the Security Memorandum manual published by the MIT Instrumentation Laboratory, the definition of the SECRET rating, the highest rating of classified material in these laboratories: Secret: All information and material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Nation.

As no person has access to all classified documents, the implication that classified material has no positive value can be made only from the defining statements. This means that prevention of damage to the Nation is of no positive value. An implication of this kind can be made only by someone who is extremely stupid or who wishes to bring about the destruction of the United States. As the United States is a predominately legitimate government, this proposal should be rejected as, blatantly evil.

III. "That a board be established . . . to help . . . locate research and employment in non-military areas." (Please turn to page 9)





(Ed. note—On March 13, 1969, there will be a referendum on student government at MIT. Due to the sudden nature of this referendum, many people are unfamiliar with the various proposals, The Tech

has therefore agreed to publish each of the proposals in full. Those involved in the creation of each constitution were asked to emphasize their major points so that the gist of each proposal can

be easily seen. These points are printed in boldface. These constitutions are the official versions, except for printing errors, a list of which will appear in the next issue of The Tech.)

# The Undergraduate Constitution for a Unified University

## (The HAC Proposal)

### Preamble

Whereas it seems wise that all activities of the undergraduate students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be so organized as to be under the review and control of the undergraduates; and

Whereas it is right that the undergraduate students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be organized to make their views known to and to act with those other bodies and groups at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose decisions affect undergraduate students;

Therefore it seems necessary that the entire body of undergraduate students should be brought together as a unit in order that legislative, executive, judicial and representative powers be conferred on some central body. It is therefore resolved by the undergraduates attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that such a general organization should be effected, and the following constitution governing the undergraduate student body is hereby adopted.

### Article I

The name of this organization shall be the Undergraduate Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. All undergraduate students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shall be members of this organization. This organization shall be empowered to act on behalf of the undergraduate student body.

### Article II

Section 1: The legislative, judicial, and representative powers and responsibilities of this Association are hereby vested in a body known as the General Assembly of the Undergraduate Association.

Section 2: The General Assembly may discuss any topic and make recommendations in any area.

The General Assembly may discuss, make recommendations, and act in any area or on any activity in which an undergraduate student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is involved.

The General Assembly shall act with power in cases where an activity is sponsored by a living group or other association of undergraduates outside a living group which uses facilities outside the living group. If a question arises over whether a matter is covered by this paragraph, a majority vote of the General Assembly is required to declare it covered by this paragraph.

The Association of Undergraduate Student Activities and the General Committees of this Association shall be under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly.

Section 3: All acts and decisions of the General Assembly shall be considered acts and decisions of this Association except that on petition submitted in writing by 10% of the Undergraduate Association within fifteen school days of the enactment of such acts and decisions by the General Assembly, the question shall be referred to the Association as a whole according to the provisions of Art. II, Sec. 4.

Section 4: A question referred to the Undergraduate Association by the method of Art. II, Sec. 3 shall be settled either at a general meeting of the Association or by a referendum, whichever is requested by the petition. In either case, the annulment of an act of decision of the General Assembly shall require a majority of those voting, providing that the total number of ballots exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the membership of the Undergraduate Association.

Section 5: Members of the General Assembly shall be elected from the living groups, or convenient sub-groups within the living group, to serve a one-year term of office, according to methods established by the individual living group. Specific membership shall be as specified in the By Laws of the General Assembly. There shall also be members at large to be appointed as specified in the By Laws of the General Assembly.

Section 6: The General Assembly shall meet at least once a month, the exact time to be specified in its By Laws.

Section 7: On petition of one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the General Assembly, or ten percent (10%) of the members of the Undergraduate Association presented in writing to the Undergraduate Association President, the UAP shall call a special meeting of the General Assembly. Such a meeting must take place within a week of the time the petition is presented to the UAP. The special meeting may discuss only those matters specifically stated in the petition.

Section 8: The General Assembly shall enact such By Laws as may be deemed necessary, and amend them, by a majority vote of its membership.

### Article III

Section 1: The Undergraduate Association shall have three executive officers: a President of the Undergraduate Association (UAP), a Vice-President of the Undergraduate Association (UAVP), and a Secretary General.

Section 2: No undergraduate student shall be eligible to hold any office under this constitution, except permanent class office, if he has definite plans to leave school or is expected to receive an undergraduate degree prior to the expiration of his term in office.

Section 3: The UAP shall be chairman of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the Agenda Committee. He shall represent the Undergraduate Association at those functions which require his presence. In cases of dispute over the interpretation of this Constitution, the UAP shall decide the issue.

Section 4: The UAVP shall act for the UAP when that person is absent. In case of impeachment or resignation of the UAP, the UAVP shall succeed to the post until the next Undergraduate elections.

Section 5: The Secretary General shall serve as Secretary for the General Assembly, Agenda Committee, and the Executive Committee. He shall be head of Secretariat, a General Committee, and shall insure that all communications between the groups, bodies or members of the Undergraduate Association receive wide and prompt distribution.

### Article IV

Section 1: There shall be three Permanent Committees not under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. These are the Executive Committee, the Agenda Committee, and the Nominations Committee.

Section 2: The Executive Committee shall be the steering committee of the Undergraduate Association, and shall coordinate the activities of the Permanent and General Committees, and shall perform or cause to be performed those other necessary executive functions of the Undergraduate Association.

In the interim between meetings of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee will act according to the provisions of Art. II, Sec. 2, and such acts shall bind the Undergraduate Association unless reversed by the General Assembly.

Membership of the Executive Committee shall consist of the President of the Undergraduate Association (UAP), the Vice-President of the Undergraduate Association (UAVP), the Secretary General, and three members to be chosen by the General Assembly. The exact methods of selection shall be specified in the By Laws of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: The Agenda Committee shall meet before each regular meeting of the General Assembly. It shall be charged with bringing before the General Assembly such matters as require that body's attention, and shall recommend topics for discussion or investigation to the General Committees. It shall prepare nominations for membership in the Nominations Committee.

The Agenda Committee shall include among its members representatives from those groups and/or bodies which may have regular business to place before the General Assembly. The exact membership of the Committee shall be specified in its By Laws.

Section 4: The Nominations Committee shall recommend to the General Assembly undergraduate students to serve in such positions as are required either for General Committees, or groups including members of the Faculty, Administration, or other groups, according to its By Laws.

The Nominations Committee shall consist of undergraduates elected by the General Assembly, and members of the Faculty and Administration chosen according to the By Laws of the Nominations Committee.

Section 5: Each of the Permanent Committees shall have its own set of By Laws. Such By Laws, and amendments to them, must be approved by the General Assembly by a majority vote.

Section 6: Members of the Executive Committee may be impeached and replaced according to the provisions in the By Laws of the Executive Committee.

### Article V

Section 1: Certain major functions of the Undergraduate Association shall be handled by General Committees. The General Assembly shall set up such committees, and delegate certain powers to them as specified in the By Laws of the General Assembly.

Section 2: The General Committees shall be responsible to the General Assembly, unless that body specifically directs otherwise. Whenever there is a conflict over which committee is the proper group to settle a particular question the General Assembly, or the Executive Committee acting between meetings, shall decide which group has jurisdiction.

Section 3: Each General Committee shall work under a set of By Laws ratified by a majority vote of the General Assembly.

### Article VI

Section 1: Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the General Assembly. Amendments must first be presented by a member of the General Assembly at a regular meeting. They may be discussed, but may not be voted upon until they have been placed on the table at least until the regular meeting following that at which they were introduced.

Section 2: Upon petition by twenty percent (20%) of the members of the Undergraduate Association, the General Assembly must consider any amendment to this Constitution. If the

amendment is lost in the General Assembly, it must be presented to the Undergraduate Association in a referendum according to the provisions of Art. II, Sec. 4. The amendment shall become part of the Constitution if it receives a two-thirds (2/3) vote according to Art. II, Sec. 4.

### Article VII

This constitution shall be ratified in accordance with the results of the March 13, 1969 referendum.

### BY LAWS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Article I

The name of this organization shall be the General Assembly of the Undergraduate Association.

#### Article II

The purpose of the General Assembly is as described in the Constitution.

#### Article III

Section I: The membership of the General Assembly shall be as follows:

- 1 Member from each fraternity
- 2 Members from Bexley
- 6 Members from the NRSA
- 4 Members from McCormick Hall
- 6 Members from Baker House
- 10 Members from Burton House
- 10 Members from East Campus
- 6 Members from Senior House
- 2 Members from Random Hall
- 1 Member from Student House

Each living group shall inform the Executive Committee of the procedures used in selecting representatives. Such methods should take into account the need for having a close contact between a member of the General Assembly and those who elect him.

Section II: The members of the General Assembly shall be elected after the February meeting of the General Assembly, but prior to the March meeting.

Section III: The new General Assembly shall assume office beginning with the March meeting of the General Assembly in any given year.

Section IV: Members at large of the General Assembly may be appointed at any time during the year. They shall serve until the end of the current General Assembly sessions. They shall have all the rights and privileges of the elected members. A member at large shall be considered appointed if the UAP receives a petition signed by one hundred and fifty members of the Undergraduate Association calling for his appointment. No more than seventy four (74) of the signees may be members of a single living group or organization recognized by the Constitution or any of its By Laws. No more than one (1) member at large shall be appointed from any single living group or organization recognized by the Constitution or any of its By Laws.

#### Article IV

Section I: The Chairman of the General Assembly shall be the UAP. He shall vote only in the event of a tie.

Section II: In the absence of the UAP, the UAVP shall act as Chairman of the General Assembly.

Section III: The Secretary General or one appointed by him shall act as secretary of the General Assembly.

#### Article V

Section I: The General Assembly shall meet on Tuesday of the second week of classes in September, and on the second Tuesday of each succeeding month during the regular school year.

Section II: Notice of a regular meeting of the General Assembly and its agenda shall be sent to each member of the General Assembly at least five (5) days before the meeting.

Section III: Immediately upon the decision to hold a special meeting of the General Assembly the Secretary General shall communicate to all members of the General Assembly notice of said meeting along with an agenda. Telephone communications shall be deemed sufficient if time does

not allow for written communication.

Section IV: All students who hold positions for which the Nominations Committee recommends candidates shall receive all information, agendas, reports, notices of meetings, and other material which the Secretary General disseminates to members of the General Assembly.

### Article VI

Section I: The General Assembly shall elect the Chairmen of the General Committees of the General Assembly at the March meeting of each year.

Section II: The General Assembly shall elect student representatives to Faculty and Administrative committees as needed.

Section III: The General Assembly shall elect students to serve as spokesmen for the Undergraduate Association as requested by MIT and other Institutions.

Section IV: The General Assembly shall elect the Nominating Committee at the September meeting of each year.

Section V: The General Assembly shall elect three (3) members of the General Assembly to serve on the Executive Committee at the March Meeting of each year.

Section VI: The General Assembly shall be responsible for ratification and amendments to the By Laws of the Permanent Committees as specified by the Constitution.

### Article VII

Section I: The General Assembly shall delegate to a General Committee called Finance Board the administration of the budget of the Undergraduate Association. However this budget must be approved annually by a majority vote of the General Assembly.

Section II: The General Assembly shall delegate responsibility for coordination of information transfer to a General Committee called Secretariat. The Secretariat shall require written reports from each student who participates in a Faculty or Administrative committee, and shall provide these reports or summaries thereof both to the General Assembly and the members of the Undergraduate Association on a regular basis.

Section III: The General Assembly may constitute and dissolve such other General Committees as it deems necessary by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

Section IV: The General Assembly may delegate some portion of its membership to act as its spokesman on specific matters between meetings of the General Assembly.

### Article VIII

Section I: The quorum for a General Assembly shall be one-fourth (1/4) of the total membership.

Section II: Meetings of the General Assembly shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

Section III: In case of a question over interpretation of these By Laws, the Chairman of the meeting shall decide.

Section IV: Unless otherwise specified by these By Laws or the Constitution, the General Assembly shall act by a majority vote of the members present.

### Article IX

Amendments to these By Laws may be made by a majority vote of the General Assembly at the second meeting at which the amendments are discussed.

### Article X

A proxy may temporarily replace a member of the General Assembly. A proxy must be a member of the living group he represents; he may vote on any issue. A written authorization from the absentee, or, if this is not possible, from a regreened representative body of the absentee's living group, specifying the proxy's name, must be submitted to the Secretary General prior to the meeting at which the proxy is to vote. The Executive

(please turn to page 8)

# Undergraduate Association Constitution - 'Assembly'

## Preamble

To improve our total environment and education

To increase our individual opportunities and responsibilities and to safeguard our rights

To do these by encouraging the greatest number to bring out new ideas and put them into action.

These are our goals.

To pursue them, we unite as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Undergraduate Association and form a new assembly.

## Article I

### Name

The name of this organization shall be the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Undergraduate Association.

## Article II

### Membership

All registered undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are by virtue of such registration members of this organization, the membership to be subject to such rules and regulations as may herein or hereafter be enacted by and for this organization.

## Article III

### Undergraduate Assembly

Section 1. All legislative, executive and judicial powers and responsibilities of this association are hereby invested in a representative body known as the Undergraduate Assembly.

Section 2. The Undergraduate Assembly may discuss any topic and make recommendations in any area. The class governments shall be responsible to the Undergraduate Assembly. The Undergraduate Assembly shall also have final jurisdiction over all Association of Student Activities members and over its own committees.

An activity which is sponsored by a living group and which involves M.I.T. facilities outside the living group or involves people outside a living group is subject to the jurisdiction of the Undergraduate Assembly. If a question arises as to whether a matter is covered by this paragraph, a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Undergraduate Assembly is required to declare it covered by the paragraph.

Section 3. All acts and decisions of the Undergraduate Assembly shall be considered to be the acts and decisions of this Association, except that on petition presented in writing by ten percent (10%) of the Undergraduate Association, within fifteen (15) school days of the enactment of such acts and decisions of the Undergraduate Assembly, the question shall be referred to the Association as provided in Section 4. Original legislation may be put on the agenda of the Undergraduate Assembly at any time by ten percent (10%) of the Undergraduate Association.

Section 4. On receipt of a petition presented in accordance with Section 3, the President of the Undergraduate Assembly, shall, within four (4) days, issue a call for a general vote of the Undergraduate Association on the matter in question, the same being taken by a written ballot not earlier than seven (7) days, nor later than fourteen (14) days after the issue of such a call. Annulment of any act or decision of the Undergraduate Assembly shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the ballots cast, provided that the total number of ballots cast exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the membership of the Undergraduate Association.

Section 5. The voting membership of the Undergraduate Assembly shall consist of the Undergraduate Association President, the Ombudsman, and others elected by the living groups. The specific membership shall be specified by the By Laws of the Undergraduate Assembly.

Section 6. The President of the Undergraduate Assembly shall be the Undergraduate Association President, the Vice President shall be elected as such by and from the Undergraduate Assembly, the Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Finance Board, and the Secretary shall be the Chairman of the Secretariat. These officers shall comprise the Executive Council. In addition, the Ombudsman shall be present at all executive Council meetings. Those students shall be responsible for creating preliminary agendas for all Undergraduate Assembly meetings, insuring that all members of student government are kept informed of its business, and shall coordinate all committees and task groups.

## Article IV

### Undergraduate Boards

Section 1. The Undergraduate Board shall advise the Undergraduate Assembly concerning policy relating directly to the membership of the Board. It shall serve as a coordinating body and information pool for its members. In addition, it may initiate general business to be passed on by the Assembly.

Section 2. The voting membership of the Board shall consist of the Undergraduate Association President and others drawn from class governments, living groups, and activities. The specific membership shall be as specified in the By Laws of the Board.

Section 3. The President of the Undergraduate Board shall be the Undergraduate Association President. In the absence of the president, the President of the Senior Class shall preside.

## Article V

### Committees

Section 1. Certain major functions of the Undergraduate Association shall be handled by Administrative Committees and by Subcommittees. The Undergraduate Assembly shall set up such committees and delegate certain powers to them. A two-thirds (2/3) vote is necessary for the Undergraduate Assembly to form or disband an Administrative Committee or Subcommittee.

Section 2. The committees shall be responsible to and under the authority of the Undergraduate Assembly which may make the final decision in any area delegated to its committees.

Section 3. Whenever there is a conflict as to which committee is the proper group to settle a particular question, the Undergraduate Assembly shall decide which group has jurisdiction.

## Article VI

### Task Groups

Section 1. Business of a temporary or particular nature shall be handled by a task group. These groups shall assemble information, present recommendations, or other such tasks as are assigned by the Assembly.

Section 2. Any group of students may form a task group but to be considered an organ of the Assembly it must be approved by a majority vote.

Section 3. One year or less from the date of its formation, each Assembly task group must present a report and disband.

Section 4. The Assembly task groups shall be responsible to and under the authority of the Undergraduate Assembly which may make a final decision in any area delegated to its committees.

Section 5. The Assembly shall have authority to determine the area of investigation of its task groups.

## Article VII

### Amendments

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the entire Undergraduate Assembly after a two-week posting period or by the Association as provided in Article III, Section 3 and 4.

## BY LAWS of the UNDERGRADUATE ASSEMBLY

### Article I

#### Name

The name of this organization shall be the UNDERGRADUATE ASSEMBLY.

### Article II

#### Membership

Section 1. Voting Members: A voting member of the Undergraduate Assembly must meet the following qualifications:

a. He must be an undergraduate at M.I.T. and expect to remain one for his full term of office.

b. No voting member of the Assembly may be a voting member of the Undergraduate Board.

c. Each member must be elected in accordance with the election rules of the Assembly. The election rules shall be appended to these By Laws and may be altered by a majority of the entire voting membership of the Assembly. The election rules shall contain an apportionment of representatives to living groups such that the membership of the Assembly shall remain approximately thirty (30), the membership of the Undergraduate Board, rules for elections, and 'Recommendations to Voters.' These shall be posted in the Institute and in all living groups during the official campaign period. All living groups shall be immediately advised of any amendments to the election rules.

d. Each member shall be elected by the normal and particular election rules of his living group insofar as these do not conflict with the election rules of the Assembly.

Section 2. Non-Voting Members: All members of the Undergraduate Board and all undergraduate members of committees and groups outlined in Article V of these By Laws shall be non-voting members of this Assembly.

Section 3. Installations: Upon adjournment of the Assembly meeting following the approval of the election of the UAP and the new members of the Assembly, the retiring Assembly shall be dissolved. This shall occur within three (3) weeks of the official election day of the Undergraduate Association President. Following the adjournment of the retiring Assembly or three (3) weeks after election day, the newly elected UAP may convene the new Assembly which will then have officially replaced the retiring group.

### Article III

#### Officers, Executive Council

Section 1. President: It shall be the duty of the Undergraduate Association President to preside at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Executive Council.

Section 2. Vice President: The Vice President shall be elected by the Assembly at its first regular meeting of its term. He shall preside in the absence of the UAP and shall have the responsibility of overseeing committees and administrative affairs. If the UAP were to resign, the Vice President would become acting UAP until the next official election.

Section 3. Treasurer: The Treasurer shall be responsible for all monies of the Assembly and all its committees and he shall receive and disperse all such monies in accordance with the regulations of the Finance Board and the budget approved by the Finance Board. He shall act as sole depositor for all monies belonging to the classes.

Section 4. Ombudsman: The Ombudsman shall be elected by the entire student body. His duties shall include the seeking and solution of student problems and the improvement of communications between people and groups at M.I.T. He shall not be considered an officer of the Assembly but shall have the rights and privileges thereof.

Section 5. Executive Council: The three officers and the Ombudsman shall form the Executive Council. The Council shall have the responsibility of writing the preliminary agenda for

Assembly meetings. It shall meet frequently to discuss undergraduate affairs and shall elicit ideas and opinions from all possible sources. The Council shall serve as arbitrator for conflicts involving undergraduates only upon request of the parties involved. The Executive Council shall have final responsibility for the proper publication of the preliminary agenda, the location and time of each Assembly meeting.

### Article IV

#### Meetings

Section 1. Regular Meetings: The Assembly shall hold meetings every two (2) weeks throughout the school year; the President may, if no member of the committee objects, cancel any meeting.

The Assembly will meet at a regularly designated place and time which shall be such as to encourage a maximum attendance. All regular meetings shall be open to all members of the Institute Community.

Section 2. Special Meetings: Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or by the Executive Council. The President shall be required to call such a meeting within one day after receiving written request of thirty percent (30%) of the voting members of the Assembly, the Assembly to be convened within five (5) but not less than two (2) days of the request.

Section 3. Quorum: A quorum for the consideration of business shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the total voting members of the Assembly.

Section 4. Attendance: All voting members of the Assembly and all members of the Executive Council must attend two (2) out of three (3) consecutive meetings of the Undergraduate Assembly in person unless officially excused. A total of four (4) unexcused absences is allowed. The penalty for unexcused absences in excess of four (4) shall be automatic loss of the offender's seat on the Assembly.

### Section 5. Substitutes and Proxies:

a. A substitute may replace a member of the Assembly who has lost or resigned his seat. A substitute must be elected by the group which he represents and shall be considered the member from his living group. He shall submit written credentials from his organization to the secretary before he is seated. A member who has lost his seat may be chosen as his own substitute.

b. A proxy may temporarily replace a member who is absent. A proxy must be a member of the living group he represents and may vote on any issue. A written authorization from the absentee, or if this is not possible, from the governing body of the group he represents specifying the proxy's name must be submitted to the secretary before the meeting during which the proxy is to vote or immediately, if the regular member is forced to leave during a meeting. A member who has lost his seat may not authorize a proxy.

Section 6. Parliamentary Rules: Robert's Rules of Order, Revised shall cover all procedures of this organization except those covered by the Constitution and By Laws.

### Article V

#### Committees, Task Groups, Students on Faculty Groups

### Section 1: Standing Committees:

a. This sub-section shall contain the names and basic purposes of such committees as the Assembly deems necessary for the furthering of its purposes.

b. Certain Assembly committees shall be designated in this sub-section to have a chairman and vice-chairman. Both these officers shall be elected by the Assembly; at least one of each pair shall be an Assembly member. The Executive Committee may make recommendations as to the best choices for these offices. Each may be removed by a two-third (2/3) vote of the Assembly.

c. Each of the committees designated in sub-section a. of this article shall draw its own By Laws. Final authority over and approval of these By Laws rests with the Assembly.

### Section 2. Task Groups:

a. Task groups shall be formed to exist certain topics limited by subject and shall contain a minimal number of people.

b. Task groups may be formed by any group of students who then receive Assembly approval. Assembly task groups shall exist for one calendar year. At the end of that period, the task group, if it has not already dissolved itself, shall be either dissolved or redefined by the Assembly.

c. Any member of the Institute community can be a member of an Assembly task group.

Section 3. Student members of Faculty Committees: Such students as are members of Faculty committees are considered by the Assembly to be acting for the Undergraduate Association.

### Section 4. Group Reports:

a. All committees shall present reports to the Vice president on their activities in advance of each regularly scheduled Assembly meeting. These shall be reproduced and distributed to all voting members and to such non-voting members as wish them a minimum of one(1) day before such a meeting.

b. Task groups shall report at the request of the Executive Committee or of the Assembly. Such reports shall be duplicated and distributed to those who wish them.

c. Student members of Faculty committees, as non-voting members of the Assembly, are requested to report regularly to the Vice president. The Assembly construes it as the responsibility of the Administration and Faculty to see that such communications are made by all of their groups whose activities, at that time, concern students. In all cases, such reports will be made public. The Executive Committee of the Assembly in any case involving students, should be informed of pertinent deliberations.

### Article VI

#### Amendments

Changes in these By Laws may be made by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Assembly, provided that three (3) day's notice of the proposed changes have been given to all members of the Assembly, or by the Undergraduate Association as provided in the Constitution of the Association.

### Article VII

#### Suspension

Suspension of these By Laws for the consideration of a question may be permitted by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the entire Assembly.

### Article VIII

#### Interpretation

Interpretation of the Constitution or By Laws shall be by the Undergraduate Association President who may be overruled by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Undergraduate Assembly.

## BY LAWS of the UNDERGRADUATE BOARD

### Article I

#### NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Undergraduate Board.

### Article II

#### Membership

The membership of the Board shall be as detailed in the Undergraduate Assembly election rules. The newly elected board shall meet within two weeks after the first Assembly meeting.

### Article III

#### Meetings

Section 1. Number of Meetings: The Board shall meet a minimum of three (3) times per term. Special meetings may be called with two days notice by any member.

(please turn to page 8)



# Undergraduate Association Constitution- 'Senate'

## Preamble

Whereas, it seems wise that all activities among the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be so organized and conducted as to work for the good, welfare, and reknown of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is fitting and proper that some representative central organization, chosen and controlled by the student body, have and exercise general powers of supervision over all individual activities insofar as they affect the body as a whole. To this end it seems necessary that the entire body of undergraduates should be brought together as a unit in order that the legislative, executive, and judicial powers may be conferred upon such a central body. It is, therefore, resolved by the undergraduates attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that such a general organization should be effected, and to this end, the following constitution governing the student body is adopted.

## Article I NAME

The name of this organization shall be the MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE ASSOCIATION.

## Article II MEMBERSHIP

All registered undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are by virtue of such registration members of this organization, the membership to be subject to such rules and regulations as may herein or hereafter be enacted by and for this organization.

## Article III SENATE

Section 1. All legislative, executive, and judicial powers and responsibility of this association are hereby invested in a representative body known as the Senate.

Section 2. The Senate may discuss any topic and make recommendations in any area. The class governments shall be responsible to the Senate. The Senate shall also have final jurisdiction over all Association of Student Activities members, over its own subcommittees, and over the Undergraduate Forum.

An activity which is sponsored by a living group and which involves MIT facilities outside a living group or involves people outside a living group is subject to the jurisdiction of the Senate. If a question arises as to whether a matter is covered by this paragraph, a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senate is required to declare it covered by the paragraph.

Section 3. All acts and decisions of the Senate shall be considered to be the acts and decisions of this Association, except that on petition presented in writing by ten percent (10%) of the Undergraduate Association, within fifteen (15) school days of the enactment of such acts and decisions by the Senate, the question shall be referred to the Association as provided in Section 4. Original legislation may be put on the agenda of the Senate at any time by ten percent (10%) of the Undergraduate Association.

Section 4. On receipt of a petition presented in accordance with Section 3, the President of the Senate, shall, within four (4) days, issue a call for a general vote of the Undergraduate Association on the matter in question, the same being taken by a written ballot not earlier than seven (7) days, nor later than fourteen (14) days after the issue of such a call. Annulment of any act or decision of the Senate shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the ballots cast, provided that the total number of ballots cast exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the membership of the Undergraduate Association.

Section 5. The voting membership of Senate shall consist of the Undergraduate Association President and others drawn from class governments, living groups, and activities. The specific membership

shall be as specified in the Bylaws of the Senate.

Section 6. The President of the Senate shall be the Undergraduate Association President, the Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Finance Board, and the Secretary shall be the Chairman of the Secretariat. The Executive Council shall be the steering committee of the Senate and shall coordinate the subcommittees, the Senate, and the Undergraduate Forum

Section 7. The Senate shall enact such Bylaws as may be deemed necessary, provided they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Undergraduate Association Constitution.

## Article IV COMMITTEES

Section 1. Certain major functions of the Undergraduate Association shall be handled by subcommittees. The Senate shall set up such committees and delegate certain powers to them. A two-thirds (2/3) vote is necessary for the Senate to form or disband a Subcommittee.

Section 2. The committees shall be responsible to and under the authority of the Senate which may make the final decision in any area delegated to its committees.

Section 3. Whenever there is a conflict as to which committee is the proper group to settle a particular question, the Senate shall decide which group has jurisdiction.

## Article V AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the entire Senate after a two-week posting period or by the Association as provided in Article III, Section 3 and 4.

## SENATE BYLAWS

### Article I NAME

The name of this organization shall be THE SENATE.

### Article II MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. VOTING MEMBERS: The voting membership of the Senate shall consist of:

A. The Undergraduate Association President who shall be elected at large from and by the entire undergraduate body. The Undergraduate Association President shall preside at all meetings of the Senate.

B. A representative from each undergraduate dormitory who shall be elected by and from his place of residence in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws of his dormitory.

C. Four fraternity representatives consisting of the Chairman of the Interfraternity Conference and three representatives who shall be elected at large by all members of the fraternities in accordance with the Constitution of the Interfraternity Conference.

D. The Presidents of the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior Classes elected at large from and by their respective class in accordance with the Uniform Class Constitution and rules of the Secretariat.

E. One Representative of the Non-Resident Students Association who shall be elected at large by all non-resident students in accordance with the Constitution of the Non-Resident Students Association.

Section 2. NON-VOTING MEMBERS: The non-voting membership of the Senate shall be:

A. Chairmen of all sub-committees as elected under the provisions of their respective Bylaws.

B. The Chairman of the Activities Council who shall be elected in accordance with the Bylaws of the Activities Council.

C. The President of the Athletic Association who shall be elected in accordance with the Constitution of the Athletic Association.

D. The Chairman of the Freshman Council who shall be elected in accordance with the Uniform Class Constitution.

E. The permanent President of the Senior Class who shall be elected in accordance with the Uniform Class Constitution.

F. The Chairman of the Undergraduate Forum who shall be elected in accordance with the Undergraduate Forum Bylaws.

Section 3. INSTALLATIONS: Upon adjournment of the Senate meeting following the approval of the class elections, the retiring committee shall be dissolved. This shall occur within one month of the official election day of the Undergraduate Association President. Following the adjournment of the retiring committee or one month after election day, the newly elected Undergraduate Association President may convene the new Senate which will have then officially replaced the retiring group.

Section 4. ELIGIBILITY: No undergraduate may stand for election to an office, except for permanent class office if he has definite plans to leave school or is expected to receive an undergraduate degree prior to the expiration of the term of that office.

Section 5. RECALL: The Undergraduate Association President shall be required to stand in a recall election upon petition of 1/3 of the undergraduate student body. The election shall be held within 15 days of the presentation of the petition to the Senate.

## Article III EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Section 1. MEMBERSHIP: The Executive Council shall be comprised of the Undergraduate Association President, the Student Committee on Educational Policy Chairman, the Student Environment Committee Chairman, the Finance Board Chairman, and the Activities Council Chairman. It shall be the duty of the UAP to preside at all meetings of the Executive Council.

Section 2. AGENDA: The Executive Council shall receive and consider all matters brought before it, and shall present to the Senate for action such matters as are deemed important together with the facts pertaining thereto. It shall prepare the agendas of the Senate.

## Article IV COMMITTEES

Section 1. There shall be three classes of committees of the Senate. Sub-committees, Special Sub-committees, and the Undergraduate Forum. All of these, except the Undergraduate Forum, shall submit formal annual reports except that the President of the Senate may authorize Special Sub-Committees to submit informal reports. Reports of all committees shall be submitted before the new Senate takes office.

Section 2. The Subcommittees shall be the Finance Board, the Secretariat, the Student Center Committee, the Student Committee on Educational Policy, the Student Committee on Environment, the Public Relations Committee, the Institute Judicial Committee, the Foreign Opportunities Committee, and the International Student's Council.

Section 3. Changes in the Bylaws of any committee may be made by the particular committee involved with the approval of the Senate or by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senate.

Section 4. Special Sub-committees may be set up by a majority vote of the Senate. It should be specified at any time how long the group is to exist and

how long its officers are to continue in their positions. Otherwise, these groups shall automatically be dissolved when a new Senate comes into office.

## Article V MEETINGS

Section 1. REGULAR MEETINGS: The Senate shall hold meetings every two weeks throughout the school year. Except that the President may, if no member of the Senate objects, cancel any meeting.

Section 2. SPECIAL MEETINGS: Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or by the Executive Council. The President shall be required to call such a meeting within three days after receiving written request of thirty per cent of the voting members of the Senate, the Senate to be convened within five days of the request.

Section 3. QUORUM: A quorum for the consideration of business shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the total voting members of the Senate.

Section 4. PARLIAMENTARY RULES: Robert's Rules of Order, Revised shall cover all procedures of this committee except those covered by the Constitution or Bylaws.

## Article VI ATTENDANCE

Section 1. ATTENDANCE: All voting members of the Senate and all members of the Executive Council must attend two (2) out of three (3) consecutive meetings of the Senate in person unless officially excused. A total of four (4) unexcused absences is allowed. The penalty for unexcused absences in excess of four (4) shall be the automatic loss of the offender's seat on the Senate. Excuses for absences or leaving before the meeting is adjourned must be written and submitted to the Executive Council for approval subject to review by the Senate. The Executive Council shall have the authority to pardon violations of this provision on attendance.

Section 2. SUBSTITUTES AND PROXIES:

A. A substitute may replace a member of Senate who has lost or resigned his seat. A substitute must be a member of the organization which he represents, and may vote on any issue. The substitute shall be chosen by the group which he is to represent in accordance with their Bylaws. He shall submit written credentials from his organization to the secretary of the Senate before he is seated. A substitute must be approved by two-thirds (2/3) of the seats present. A member who has lost his seat may be chosen as his own substitute.

B. A proxy may temporarily replace a member who is absent. A proxy must be a member of the organization he represents and may vote on any issue. A written authorization from the absentee, or if this is not possible from the executive committee or some more representative body of the organization he represents, specifying the proxy's name must be submitted to the secretary of the Senate before the meeting at which the proxy is to vote. A member who has lost his seat may not authorize a proxy.

## Article VII

### APPOINTMENTS & ELECTIONS

Section 1. SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: The new Senate shall elect all Subcommittee Chairmen.

Section 2. FINANCE BOARD MEMBERS: The appointments or elections of all members of Finance Board must be submitted to the Senate for approval.

Section 3. RECOMMENDATIONS: The old Executive Council, pertinent retiring Subcommittee Chairmen and the new Undergraduate Association President shall make recommendations to the Senate concerning elections of

new Subcommittee Chairmen.

Section 4. REMOVAL: The Senate shall be able to remove by a two-thirds (2/3) vote the Chairman of any Subcommittee.

## Article VIII

### AMENDMENTS

Changes in these By Laws may be made by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Senate provided that three (3) days notice of the proposed changes have been given to all members of the Senate or by the Association as provided in the Constitution of the Undergraduate Association.

## Article IX

### SUSPENSION

Suspension of these By Laws for the consideration of a question may be permitted by a three-quarters (3/4) vote of the seats present.

## Article X

### INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of the Constitution or By Laws shall be by the Undergraduate Association President who may be overruled by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senate.

## UNDERGRADUATE FORUM BY LAWS

### Article I

#### NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Undergraduate Forum of the M.I.T. Undergraduate Association.

### Article II

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of the Forum shall be to enable the students of M.I.T. to have direct input into their government.

### Article III

#### STRUCTURE

Section 1. MEMBERS: The Undergraduate Forum shall include one member of the Senate Executive Council. All members of the Undergraduate Association who are present at a meeting of the Forum shall be members of the Forum for that meeting.

Section 2. Chairman: The Chairman of the Forum shall be elected by the Senate at its first meeting of the month and shall serve as Forum Chairman for the following month.

### Article IV

#### MEETINGS

The Undergraduate Forum shall meet on the first Sunday of each month unless the Senate shall specify a different meeting day. The Forum shall be required to meet at least once a month.

### Article V

#### DUTIES

The Forum Chairman shall report to the Senate on the wishes of its members as learned in discussion at Forum meetings. Any ten (10) members of the Forum may submit an item to the Forum and the Executive Council member shall be responsible for its inclusion on the agenda of the next Senate meeting.

### Article VI

#### AMENDMENTS

Changes in these By Laws may be made by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Senate provided that a three (3) day notice has been given to all members of the Senate.

## 'Assembly' proposal

(continued from page 6)

**Section 2. Officers:** The Undergraduate Association President shall be the President of the Board. In the President's absence, the President of the Senior Class shall preside and shall, in addition, be responsible to the Board for communications with other organs of M.I.T. government.

**Section 3. Quorum:** A quorum for the consideration of business shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the total voting members of the Board.

**Section 4. Rules:** Robert's Rules of Order, Revised shall cover all procedures of this committee except those covered by the Constitution or by the By Laws or Election Rules of this government.

### Article IV

#### Task Groups

Task groups may be formed by the Board for the purpose of gathering information needed by the Board in its deliberations. No such group shall go without review for more than one calendar year. All task groups shall report to the President.

### Article V

#### Amendments

Changes in these By Laws may be made by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the entire Board, provided that three (3) days notice of the proposed changes have been given to all members of the Board and provided that such changes are subsequently ratified by the Assembly.

### Article VI

#### Suspension

Suspension of these By Laws for the consideration of a question may be permitted by a three-quarters (3/4) vote of the seats present.

### Article VII

#### Interpretation

Interpretation of the Board By Laws shall be by the Undergraduate Association President who may be overruled by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Undergraduate Board.

### ELECTION RULES

#### Section I

**A) Membership:** The membership of the Undergraduate Assembly shall consist of:

1) The Undergraduate Association President who shall be elected at large from and by the entire undergraduate body.

2) The Ombudsman of the Undergraduate Association who shall be elected at large from and by the entire undergraduate body.

3) Four representatives of the Non-resident undergraduate students who shall be elected at large from and by all non-resident students in accordance with the Constitution and By Laws of the Non Resident Students' Association.

4) Nine representatives of the fraternities who shall be elected by the Interfraternity Conference in accordance with the Constitution and By Laws of the Interfraternity Conference.

5) Fifteen representatives from the Institute houses who shall be elected as follows:

Three (3) representatives from Baker House

One (1) representative from Bexley Hall

Four (4) representatives from Burton House

Three (3) representatives from East Campus Dormitories

Two (2) representatives from McCormick Hall

One (1) representative from Random Hall

One (1) representative from Senior House

all of whom shall be elected from and by their respective houses in accordance with the Constitution and By Laws thereof.

#### B) Eligibility:

1) No person may stand for election to membership of the Undergraduate Assembly who has definite plans to leave school or is expected to receive an undergraduate degree prior to the expiration of his term of office.

2) No person shall be a member of the Undergraduate Assembly who is a member of the Undergraduate Board.

#### C) Election Procedures:

1) General elections for all offices of the Undergraduate Assembly shall be held during the last complete school week in February except that this date may be changed by a suitable action of the Undergraduate Assembly as is designated by it to conduct such elections.

2) Balloting for all offices of the Undergraduate Assembly shall be by preferential ballot.

3) Petitions, campaign policies and all other matters relevant to the election shall be in accordance with the rules of the committee or sub-committee of the Undergraduate Assembly designated by it to conduct said election.

### Section II

#### Membership of the Undergraduate Board

The members of the Undergraduate Board shall be:

A) The Presidents of Burton House, Baker House, East Campus, Random Hall, and McCormick Hall who shall be the Chairmen of their respective house committees and shall be elected by and from their houses in accordance with the constitutions and by laws thereof.

B) A representative of Bexley Hall who shall be elected in accordance with the Constitution of Bexley Hall.

C) Four fraternity representatives consisting of the Chairman of the Interfraternity Conference and three representatives who shall be elected in accordance with the Constitution and By Laws of the Interfraternity Conference.

D) The Chairman of the Activities Council who shall be elected in accordance with the By Laws of the Activities Council.

E) The Presidents of the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior Classes who shall be elected at large from and by their respective class in accordance with the Uniform Class Constitution.

F) The President of the Non-Resident Student Association who shall be elected at large by all non-resident students in accordance with the Constitution of the Non-Resident Student Association.

G) The President of the Athletic Association who shall be elected in accordance with the Constitution of the Athletic Association.

### Section III

**Philosophy and Recommendations:** The Undergraduate Assembly is intended to represent the entire membership of the Undergraduate Association in dealing with matters concerning the Association. It is anticipated that it will best be able to fulfill its function if its membership consists of people who possess both interest and experience in matters pertinent to the community at large and who are willing to devote large amounts of time to the work of the Assembly and of its sub-committees and task groups. It is therefore deemed advisable that members of the Assembly be elected from among those students who, by participating in these committees and task groups and in other organizations dealing with matters of general community importance, or in some way, have demonstrated such interest and ability.

## HAC

## 'Unified University' proposal

(continued from page 5)

Committee shall decide the validity of a proxy if it is disputed.

### BY LAWS of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Article I

The name of this organization shall be the Executive Committee of the Undergraduate Association.

#### Article II

**Section I:** The primary function of the Executive Committee shall be to carry out all decisions of the General Assembly. The Executive Committee may enlist the aid of other members of the MIT as it sees fit.

**Section II:** The Executive Committee shall act on behalf of the General Assembly in any situation which in the judgement of the UAP requires immediate action by the Undergraduate Association. The committee members shall consider it their duty to work extensively with the Faculty and Administration to represent the interests of the undergraduate students and endeavor to make the student body a more integral part of the Institute.

**Section III:** The Executive Committee shall meet at least once every week at a time and place determined by the UAP. The UAP shall be required to inform all members of the Executive Committee of such time and place.

#### Article III

**Section I:** The members of the Executive Committee shall be as follows: the UAP who shall serve as chairman, the UAVP, the Secretary General, and three (3) members of the General Assembly.

**Section II:** The UAP and the UAVP shall be elected at large from and by the Undergraduate Association. They shall run together as a slate. The balloting procedure is that specified in the Secretariat By Laws. The Secretariat will be in charge of the election. The election shall be held between the February and March meetings of the General Assembly.

**Section III:** The Secretary General shall be appointed by the UAP. He shall regularly collect reports from student members of Faculty and Administrative committees and present summaries of these reports at every General Assembly meeting. He shall also select a small number of student representatives to Faculty and Administrative committees whose activities he deems especially significant to deliver detailed oral reports to the General Assembly.

**Section IV:** The members at large of the Executive Committee shall be elected at the March meeting of the General Assembly. Nominations shall be from the floor. Those nominated need not be members of the General Assembly. All members of the General Assembly shall vote for three of the nominees. Those candidates that command a majority of votes are elected. If three individuals do not have a majority, the candidate with the least number of votes is stricken from the slate and the balloting is repeated until three candidates command a majority.

**Section V:** No living group may have more than one affiliate as a member of the Executive Committee.

#### Article IV

**Section I:** A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five (5). Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be made by a majority vote.

**Section II:** The UAP, the UAVP, and the Secretary General shall hold office until the election of a new UAP. The members at large shall serve until the election of new members at large.

#### Article V

**Section I:** Members of the Executive Committee elected by the General Assembly may be impeached by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the General Assembly. A new member must be elected at the same meeting that impeachment occurred. He shall be elected by those procedures described in Article III, Section IV of these By Laws.

**Section II:** If a motion of impeachment against the Secretary General is passed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the General Assembly the UAP shall be required to immediately

appoint a new Secretary General who has not previously held the office.

**Section III:** Upon petition by thirty percent (30%) of the Undergraduate Association, the UAP shall be required to stand in a recall election against an opponent named on such a petition. The opponent shall name a UAVP candidate to stand with him prior to such an election and shall be empowered to appoint a new Secretary General should he win such an election.

**Section IV:** The UAP or UAVP may be impeached by a two-thirds (2/3) vote in a referendum of all members of the Undergraduate Association. Such a referendum shall be held if a petition to that effect is signed by twenty percent (20%) of the Undergraduate Association and is presented to the General Assembly. Upon presentation of such a petition, the General Assembly shall be required to set up a committee composed of its membership to hold the referendum. The referendum shall be held within two (2) weeks of the presentation of the petition to the General Assembly.

#### Article VI

These By Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the General Assembly, if the amendment has been previously submitted to the Agenda Committee.

### BY LAWS of the AGENDA COMMITTEE

#### Article I

The name of this organization shall be the Agenda Committee of the Undergraduate Association.

#### Article II

The purpose of this committee is to review all affairs of the Institute that are relevant to the undergraduate student. It shall provide an agenda for every General Assembly meeting and shall recommend business to all committees and organizations of the Undergraduate Association. It shall also recommend business to the Faculty, and Administration through student representatives.

#### Article III

The Agenda Committee shall consist of the following: the UAP who shall serve as chairman, the chairmen of: the SCEP, the SCE, the Finance Board, the Activities Council and the Nominations Committee, also the Presidents of: the Athletic Association, the IFC, the Dormcom, and the NRSA plus a representative of the Graduate Student Council, the Faculty and the Administration appointed by the President of the GSC, the Chairman of the Faculty and the President of MIT respectively.

#### Article IV

**Section I:** The Agenda Committee shall meet one week prior to each meeting of the General Assembly or more often as business necessitates.

**Section II:** Extra meetings of the Agenda Committee can be called by the UAP or by the request of four (4) members of the Agenda Committee.

#### Article V

The duties of the Agenda Committee shall be to prepare agenda for each General Assembly meeting, recommend a Nominations Committee, explore and make use of existing channels of communication and implement new channels where necessary.

#### Article VI

The Agenda Committee at the first meeting of the Fall term shall nominate ten (10) members of the Undergraduate Association to serve as a Nominations Committee.

#### Article VII

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Agenda Committee.

#### Article VIII

These By Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the General Assembly if the amendment has been discussed at the meeting of the General Assembly prior to the vote.

### By Laws of the

#### Article I

The name of this organization shall be the Nominations Committee of the Undergraduate Association.

#### Article II

The purpose of this committee is to recommend undergraduate students to fill positions as requested by the General Assembly.

#### Article III

The Nominations Committee shall be composed of ten (10) undergraduate students elected by the General Assembly at the first meeting of the Fall Term. It shall also include, ex-officio, a member of the Faculty appointed by the Chairman of the Faculty, and a member of the Administration appointed by the President of MIT.

#### Article IV

The Chairman of the Nominations Committee shall be elected by the Nominations Committee at their first meeting. He shall serve for one year.

#### Article V

The Nominations Committee shall meet regularly during the academic year.

**Section I:** They shall make recommendations to the General Assembly of undergraduate students to sit on Faculty and Administration Committees.

**Section II:** They shall make recommendations to the General Assembly for the Chairmen of all the general committees.

**Section III:** They shall recommend to the General Assembly undergraduate students to serve as spokesmen for the Undergraduate Association as requested by MIT and other institutions.

**Section IV:** They shall regularly review the duties of existing student representatives and make all necessary efforts to elicit the appropriate students for each position.

**Section V:** They shall, in cooperation with the Secretary General, elicit semi-annually on or about Registration Day the interests of all undergraduate students with regard to possible nominations.

#### Article VI

These By Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the General Assembly, if the amendment has been previously submitted to the Agenda Committee.

#### Article VII

A quorum for this body shall consist of a majority of its membership.

Transition measures to be adopted along with the Undergraduate Constitution for a Unified University.

A. The UAP elected March 13, 1969 shall serve as UAP until March 1970.

B. The UAP shall appoint a UAVP and a Secretary General to serve until March 1970.

C. The By Laws of the Executive Committee, the Agenda Committee, and the General Assembly as described in the Undergraduate Constitution for a Unified University shall be effective through the first meeting of the General Assembly.

D. Before the first meeting of the Agenda Committee the SCEP, the SCE, the SCC and the Finance Board shall elect chairmen of their respective committees to serve until March 1970.

E. Before the April meeting of the General Assembly all living groups shall elect representatives to the General Assembly as described in the By Laws of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.

F. Before the first meeting of the General Assembly the Agenda Committee shall prepare a list of 10 undergraduate students who will be recommended for the Nominations Committee.

G. The Agenda Committee shall prepare an agenda for the first meeting of the General Assembly that includes the following:

1. Ratification of the By Laws of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the Agenda Committee, the Nominations Committee, the Secretariat, the Finance Board, the SCEP, the SCE, the SCC, and the Activities Council.

2. Election of 3 members at large to serve on the Executive Committee.

3. Election of 10 undergraduate students to serve as a Nominations Committee until September 1969.

H. In cases where there is a conflict between these transitional measures and the By Laws of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the Agenda Committee or the Nominations Committee, these measures shall be supreme.



## Letters to The Tech

(continued from page 4)

This proposal is not evil in itself, but I do not see the need for it, as the Placement Office can perform this service.

IV. "That ROTC be abolished at MIT..."

This proposal is also blatantly evil, for the same reasons as Proposal II. It also proposes a direct violation of a student's right to participate in extra-curricular activities.

V. "That all war related research at MIT be replaced with socially constructive research. h..."

The implication here is that war related research is neither socially constructive nor worthwhile. I can demonstrate that war research is worthwhile; if it is worthwhile, then it does not matter whether it is socially constructive or not. The term "socially constructive" is introduced as the standard of value, but no substantiation is given. Proposal V should be rejected for this reason.

I believe that, in general, the SACC position vis-a-vis MIT is a result of fuzzy thinking. I think that SACC should prove their assertions and put the proof on paper. Some questions they ought to ask of themselves are: What is morality? What are rights? Should rights be observed and why? What kinds of rights do people have? What kinds of people have rights? Are there any circumstances under which force can be used? When SACC answers these questions—they can be answered—SACC will then be capable of dealing with the complex moral issues of the day.

Sincerely yours,  
Johnnie B. Linn III '69

### Volunteer Army?

To the Editors:

Celebrating with their students, John Kenneth Galbraith and Milton Friedman jump for joy! It seems that everyone except General Hershey is happy about President Nixon's plan to abolish the draft by creating a volunteer army.

But I am not. I listen to the arguments for efficiency, realize what a lesser measure of efficiency has accomplished in Vietnam, and am very sad. The war in Vietnam has, very obviously, been monstrously mis-planned: we could have won by now if we had had 500,000 men burning huts and bombing dirt roads in 1962. But, surely, that mistake is not the draft system's. It is former President Johnson's. It is Walt Rostow's and Robert McNamara's. It is the mistake of the American civilization which fostered and let it continue. Barry Goldwater, even "encumbered" with the draft system, even with two years to

make up on Rostow's postmortem timetable, would not have made it. The blame for the unforgivable mess in Vietnam cannot be placed upon Hershey's undoubtedly broad shoulders.

The draft system has provided the leaders with all the man-power they sought. And it has done so despite its bog of "impartial" deferments which can be bought for the price of a doctor's bill or tuition. It has worked even though it has spread the burden of fighting a bloody and thankless war "evenly" over every male who did not have the money or the I.Q. test score to get into college.

The advocates of a volunteer army claim that volunteers supply most of the man-power needed for the armed services now, anyway; that a boost in salaries (and taxes?) would make up for a lack of draftees; that the "needless" and inhuman coercion of the draft system is detrimental to national security.

But we must look at the facts. The draft calls (made up almost entirely of men bound for the Army) for 1965 and 1966 amounted to approximately 700,000 men, each serving two-year hitch on active duty. At the end of 1966, there were a total number of 1,070,503 enlisted men in the Army. While we are at war in Vietnam, then, the draft supplies 70 per cent of all enlisted men in Army uniform. And the draft calls have increased since then.

It is a fact, also, that the most compelling stimulant to volunteer enlistment, with all its benefits of choice of service and freedom from the uncertainty of being drafted, is the very possibility of being drafted in the future. The draft is no prod to volunteers when it no longer exists. From where will the volunteers come?

It is a fact that the draft, especially in a perfected lottery form with no deferments except for those found physically or mentally unfit by Army doctors, spreads the burden and reality of war over a larger and more diverse dimension of the nation. The separation and alienation of the "brains" and professionals from normal people is characteristic of America's problems; perhaps it, and certainly not the draft system, is at the root of the riots in the cities and on the campuses. The volunteer Army would only aggravate this separation by eliminating one of the few common bases which the men of this country realize they have.

It is a fact that the draft system hastens the turnover rate, the number and intensity of G.I.'s returning to civilian life. Thus, when the young men fighting and dying in a war are draftees, the news of it cannot be hidden. True citizens would have to support these men, whatever they considered support to be. A volunteer Army, and this is

perhaps why so many leaders favor it, would help the people of this country to forget a war—even as it raged and men died. A volunteer Army means longer tours of duty and more complete separation from the only force which can correct the mistakes of belligerent, professional leaders who believe they can do nothing wrong—the American people. A volunteer Army is undemocratic. We all remember the Germany of thirty years ago. Should we let our leaders run away with us?

For efficiency's sake, Nixon would end the draft. How high will the salaries have to rise? And what kind of men will be serving in the proud forces of the United States of America?

Bill Berry, 69

### Lamps

To the Editor:

Would it be possible to obtain a few standing lamps for the corridor immediately outside the Rotch Library? There are several lounge chairs there, usually occupied by avid readers, but there is no lighting except a rather dim and remote fluorescent in the ceiling. This could be developed into a very popular lounge area by the addition of a few good reading lamps.

R. Hurvitz

## New Orientation Week plan to greet next freshman class

The one thing that is clear about next year's Freshman Orientation Week is that it will be different from anything in the past, with the IFC, Dormcon, Freshman Advisory Council and Dean's Office working together in an integrated orientation program.

Last November, representatives of all these groups met and decided on several areas for improvement in the academic, extra-curricular, and residence orientation programs. Among these, the need to reduce pressure of all kinds on freshmen was the most important. This would permit them to make decisions based on more nearly complete information with regard to residence and academic program. It would additionally allow more time for informal orientation to the Institute and the community, and opportunities for more informal contact with the faculty.

Other problems were identified in diverse areas. More time is needed for such administrative activities as the analysis of diagnostic test scores, programming registration and subject scheduling, and assigning rooms in dormitory housing according to indicated preferences. For those who select dormitory housing, there should be adequate time to meet the residents and become acquainted with dormitory living, as the fraternities have time to do. Freshmen girls should be able to participate from the beginning in orientation activities. Any interested capable faculty should be sought out and encouraged to participate in all phases of the orientation process.

Last year's experimental combined IFC-Dormcon Residence Week was generally regarded as an impressive success, despite some initial lack of coordination by the freshmen of the duration in practice of rushing. To work toward solving these problems, the IFC, Dormcon, FAC, and the Dean's Office have tentatively planned jointly to sponsor Orientation Week next year as a required activity for all freshmen. The exact scheduling of the Orientation Week has not been settled, however, because the holidays of Rosh Hashannah and Yom Kippur occur on the weekend before and the day of Registration, September 22. There are presently two main proposals to circumvent the holidays. The first would start Orientation on Thursday, Sept. 11, with academic, extra-curricular, and residence orientation extending for eight days with a low pressure, informal format. It has the primary drawback from the IFC view of increasing the duration of rushing. The second proposal would start Orientation Week the Monday after Rosh Hashannah, Sept. 15. The time between then and Registration would have to be reserved almost exclusively for rushing, with non-academic orientation delayed to the beginning of the fall term. The final decision between the plans will probably be made by the middle of the month.

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## Dwarfed by Snow White



Mike Neschleba '69 fondles his imaginative creation. The girl proves that snow is certainly more useful than for just shutting down the Institute. Too bad it melts, though.

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movie...

## 'Killing of Sister George' is just another lesbian film

By Peter Lindner

If "The Killing of Sister George" was not about lesbianism, it might well be one of the most boring movies recently released. Adapted from Frank Marcus' play, this story centers around a banal and bizarre triangle. In some ways, it is an insight into the world of soap-opera actors.

Susannah York, as Alice, plays an unconvincing "kept" girl. She is beautiful, but no match for the gutsy, coarse Beryl Reid, who can really steal scenes with her raucous laugh and

plastic face. Coral Browne puts in a mediocre performance. Sister George is the stage name of the leading lady (Reid), and one can see the effect of four years of assuming a fixed role. The two personalities become entwined, and sometimes George fails to see where a distinction should exist. There is a relevant Broadway adage: If an actor begins to think he is the character, drop him. George soon realizes that her lines are becoming more scarce. Worse still for George is her suspicion that Alice is unfaithful to her, going with either women or men. Alice torments George with false confessions, while the latter rebukes Alice with forced acts of contrition.

At the end, Alice leaves shortly after George is killed, script-wise. George is deeply saddened by the turn of events, and returns to the nostalgic, secure surroundings of her past: the television stage set. She accidentally brushes against the coffin that was used in the filming of her funeral, and discovers that it is a prop, a fake. In a moment, the realization strikes her that the past four years were all a contrived, non-existent reality.

Unfortunately, this movie compels little identification with the characters, as did Martha's bout with reality in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, and the result, what there is of it, is merely vapid.

movie...

## 'Charly' succeeds in film adaptation

By Mike Miller

Several years ago, there was a highly successful short story about induced intelligence called "Flowers for Algernon." Looking to Hollywood, the author expanded it to a novelette, hoping that this longer version would be noticed where the story wasn't. It was. Having ruined *Fahrenheit 451*, the movies took a crack at "Algernon."

Fortunately, "Algernon" came through, anyway. The attempts at cinematic gimmickry weren't enough to ruin a powerful story.

Point overdone

As the title credits spill forth, we see a simple-looking man playing with small children in a playground. After the crew have seen their names on the screen, the same simpleton is outside the hallowed walls of Harvard, listening intently to the extemporaneous discussions going on inside. Back in his room, the poor slob tries vainly to spell on a child's blackboard. Very moving, but the point would have been more effectively put across if we weren't

already aware that he wasn't intelligent.

Development clumsy

The film develops slowly at first, and then too fast. Supposedly, this parallels the development of Charly's intelligence after the operation which transforms him into a super intellect. The result looks more like technical incompetence than artistic symbolism. By far the most powerful cinematography is the section concerning the super-genius Charly trying desperately to keep the operation from retrogressing and leaving him in his previous state of imbecility.

Cliff Robertson is Charly, and Claire Bloom is the teacher who is his guide during the operation, and in his development afterwards. The natural love which a child feels for his teacher comes about, and Charly proves himself an emotional child by taking his teacher away from her fiancé, for himself. It is only when he realizes that his new intelligence is temporary, that he achieves the maturity to send her

away before the emotion strain breaks them both.

Camera tricks abound

Between the beginning of the movie and the end, all the tricks of split screen, camera pans, and symbolic close-ups that can possibly be employed—and the viewer able to to bear—are thrown in. The brilliant Charly sums up the film-maker's technical orgy himself, when he asks why people who wouldn't think of laughing at a blind man or a cripple could find a moron so funny. Why, indeed, couldn't a media which treats quite seriously such things as homosexuals, bloodthirsty convicts, sexually perverted gangsters, and other equally pleasant deviates leave a powerful story of premature technical advance to speak for itself?

Fortunately for moviegoers and science fiction fans alike, the story is too strong for mere misplaced cinema technique to ruin. It makes an important statement and is, therefore, a movie well worth waiting in line to see.

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classical...

## Leinsdorf presents varied program

By Steven Shladover

The Boston Symphony's nineteenth Saturday night concert of the season consisted of a varied program of uneven quality, with Erich Leinsdorf on the podium. It began with the first Boston Symphony performance of Edgar Varese's "Deserts", a fifteen year old work for brasses, reeds, vastly augmented percussion and tape recorded electronic sounds. This work lasts about twenty-five minutes and makes repeated use of extreme dissonances followed by quiet passages. If this performance proved anything, it was the unquestionable superiority of the sound produced by the live orchestra to the pre-recorded electronic sounds.

The second work on the program, Gustav Mahler's "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen" (Songs of a Wayfarer), is as different a piece from the Varese as it is possible to get. This is an exquisitely beautiful and melancholy song cycle about a lost

love. The soloist was baritone Hermann Prey, who gave a very moving performance of the difficult vocal range, as well as considerable power in order to be heard through the large orchestra. Mr. Prey sang the part beautifully, with pleasantly secure high notes and enough strength to be heard over the orchestra. He also captured exactly the bittersweet, simple quality that is most effective in these songs. The orchestra, as in all Mahler, was an integral participant in the work. The instrumental tone was properly refined and transparent, and the coloration was subtle, but very effective. Most important was the necessarily precarious balance maintained between the orchestra and Mr. Prey. Maestro Leinsdorf kept the rhythms slightly more regular than is customary, and although this clarified some parts of the score, it also tended to stangle a few of Mahler's more floating melodic lines. On the whole, however, this was an extremely satisfying performance. The only disappointment was that it was so short, and there was no more Mahler on the program. Considering that Leinsdorf is one of the finest Mahler conductors available, it is to be hoped that next year's guest appearances by Mr. Leinsdorf will feature more of the masterpieces of Mahler.

Saturday night's program concluded with Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor, Op.64, in a performance which defied categorization. The opening passages were very promising,

having been played in an unusually expressive and attentive manner, and with a melodic line remarkably supple, considering that Erich Leinsdorf was on the podium. Unfortunately, this promise was not lived up to, and the performance quickly degenerated into a mixture of effective and original effects with very commonplace, and even banal, playing. Leinsdorf was far off his usual form, paying little attention to detail and seemingly letting the music happen, without attempting to mold it. The transitions between contrasting sections were remarkably poor for Leinsdorf, as there was frequently no motivating sense behind them. The illogic of this interpretation carried over into the tempi, which were frequently eccentric and excessively contrasting. Not everything was disastrous about this performance. Some of Leinsdorf's original touches worked well and brought a new dimension to this old warhorse symphony.

Mention can not be omitted of the finale of the Tchaikovsky, which had to be one of the worst things heard in this season's symphony programs. Leinsdorf seemed to encourage it to get out of control, and the whole orchestra headed off at an impossible pace, too fast for it to be anything but devoid of expression. The result was either blood-tingling or blood-curdling, depending upon the taste of the listener. In all fairness, it should be added that the audience loved it, and gave the performance an enthusiastic reception.

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# Pistol team outshoots BSC; Yale defeats gymnasts, 126-111 riflemen fall to Coast Guard

The Tech pistol team increased its dual meet record to 5-3 with a 3362-3250 romp over Boston State. Tom Imrich '69 (shooting 845), Oscar Asbell '70 (844), Dan Flint '70 (842), and Captain Don Fujimoto '69 (832) combined to fire the highest team round ever recorded by an MIT team.

The victory capped off the triumphant sweep of the NRA International Sectional Championships held at MIT the week before. Imrich fired a 257 at the NRA targets, tying the national collegiate slow-fire record, to capture first place. Flint and Fujimoto both fired excellent 253's to lock up second and third, completely shutting out Army and Navy. Army, however, still retains its hold on the Northeast Intercollegiate Pistol League. MIT is currently in third place.

The Tech rifle team lost a disappointing match to Coast Guard Friday, losing 1312 to 1346. The team had hoped to win and remain undefeated in New England competition. The loss, however, places their season record at 11-2 with three dual meets, two sectionals, and the New England Championships remaining. Dick Evans continued to lead the team with a high score of 269. He was followed by Bill Swedish at 265, Dave Hunt at 261, Eric Kraemer at 259, and Tom Stallinger, team captain, at 258. Evans' 269 gives him a

season average of 266 in New England competition and a good chance at All-New England honors.

The rifle team is expected to remain undefeated for the rest of its dual meet schedule, establishing its best record in many years.

## Frosh sports

# Three victories mark finales

By Ray Kwasnick

Three frosh squads finished their regular seasons with victories last weekend. The cagers registered a close 74-70 decision over Phillips Andover; the track team clobbered Bowdoin 68-35; and the swimmers surged to a 60-48 win over Northeastern.

The hoopsters finished the season with a 4-14 mark, as a result of their win. For one of the few times this year, the engineers were actually taller than their foes, as Tech's 47-28 edge in rebounding indicates. However, despite MIT's hot shooting (49 per cent) and Phillips Andover's relatively cold shooting (34 per cent), the preppies managed to keep the game close.

The engineers led 36-26 at intermission and by as many as 13, late

The Tech gymnasts finished their season Saturday with a disappointing 126.225-111.70 loss to Yale. Stiff competition rolled over an MIT team already weakened from the loss of injured all-round man Ken Gerber '71.

The engineers won only one event—the parallel bars. This was gained through depth as the best performance

was turned in by Eli Bruce Bolnick with a 7.85. Tom Hafer '70 took second with 7.75, while John Schaefer '69 (7.5), and Captain Dick Hood '70 (7.4) followed with third and fourth. Hood, Hafer win

Two individual firsts were taken by the engineers. Hood captured top honors on the high bar, with a 7.35,

and Hafer earned first place on the rings with a score of 8.15.

One of the individual first-places that the engineers have almost naturally counted on failed to materialize. Mike Devorkin '69, who had not lost a match in two years of sidehorse competition, was edged out by Yale's Bolnick. The Eli veteran is a top-notch gymnast, who last year placed 10th in the NCAA university division nationals. As it turned out, Devorkin lost by only a very small margin; Bolnick rated an 8.9, Devorkin an 8.85.

Bolnick had as an asset a splendid sidehorse instructor in the person of Yale coach Don Tonry, twice an Olympic competitor in the event.

Season record 3-4

The loss dropped the gymnast's final season record to 3-4, losing twice to Dartmouth and once to Coast Guard. The season finale will take place this weekend with the New England championships at Springfield. Ken Gerber, who suffered a slight concussion while attempting a dismount on the parallel bars during practice, hopes to be back in competitive action.

Devorkin will be attending the college division national championships in California later this month. Also having a good chance for entry is ring man Hafer.

## classifieds

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# Wrestlers top UMass, 23-17 finish best season ever 14-2

By Bob Simonton

The varsity wrestlers met head on with a strong UMass team last Saturday. The matches were tough and hardfought, the U. Mass. wrestlers being up for this final season meet. But the MIT squad rose to the challenge, and grabbed victory by a six point spread, 23-17. Thus the MIT varsity wrestling squad finished out their best season ever with a 14-2 record in dual meets.

Joe Baron '70, who normally wrestles 123 lbs., Saturday wrestled 115, having lost weight in preparation for the New Englands. So Baron wrestled first, and he started the Tech machine rolling with a third period pin against his opponent. Gregg Erickson '69 also lost weight and came down from 130 to 123 lbs; the machine rolled faster as Erickson pinned his UMass wrestler in the third period. Then Mike Sherrard '71 (who was the third MIT wrestler to drop a weight) this week wrestled 130 lbs, instead of 137, and made a good team start better by winning his match by an 8-2 score. Things had definitely gone well for Tech so far into the meet, but UMass was destined to appear on the score board in the course of the next match; Mike Dickens '70 (137 lbs) dropped this match up on a decision 8-1. UMass then gained three more team points as Jack Maxham '69 (145 lbs) also lost on a decision, 14-3. During the next confrontation, Norm Hawkins '69 (152 lbs) kept things even by drawing a 1-1 tie; the MIT squad now held a 15-6 advantage.

At the end of the next two matches, UMass had improved its team point standing by six; Rick Willoughby

'70 (160 lbs) and Dean Whelan '70 (167 lbs) both were decisioned out of victory by their adversaries. Willoughby's match was marred by a number of poor judgement calls by the referee.

The Tech machine came out of its stall when the engineer grapplers gained three more team points for a victory in the 177 lbs class; Walt Price '70 administered a bit of point to his opponent before the match ended with him the 6-2 winner. UMass was still able to pull a few more points away from MIT when Ken Cameron '71, lost the 191 lb. weight division by an 8-3 disadvantage. But the MIT wrestling squad had the last word as Fred Andree '70, heavyweight, demonstrated the type of wrestling technique which made him the New Englands champion at heavy-weight, netted him a fourth in the NCAA tournament, and showed him to be the greatest single season wrestler ever to come to MIT. He pinned his UMass opponent in the second period of the match. And there the close, hardfought meet ended, with the 23-17 victory by the engineer grapplers rounding out an outstanding season for them.

# Dilley stars; swimmers romp

By Ron Hollander

Co-captain Lee Dilley broke his second record in as many meets as the Tech swimmers ended their thirteen-meet schedule in a blaze of glory, walloping UMass here on Saturday, 62-32. The win, coming on

the tail of consecutive victories over Brown and Holy Cross, enabled the engineers to equal last year's fine mark of 9-4 in intercollegiate competition.

Swimming in his last regular season meet, Dilley put on one of the best performances of his career. His time of 1:52.5 chopped six-tenths of a second off the 200 yard freestyle record which he set last February 7.

Last week, when Dilley broke the record in the 500 yard freestyle, he did little else in the meet. This week his record-shattering exhibition was only the curtain-raiser. Swimming as if intent upon setting yet another new mark, the electrical engineering major easily took the 100 yard freestyle with a time of 50.2. He holds the Tech record at 49.4. Teammate Bill Stage '69, finished third with a 52.6.

Finally, Dilley completed the day's antics in anchoring the 400 yard freestyle relay team of Al Graham '71, Tim Gilmore '70, and Bill Stage '69. Also a member of last year's record-setting team in this event, Dilley completed the fastest 100 yards (50 seconds flat) to help the engineers to first place in the meet's finale.

Al Graham, Tom Nesbitt '69, Jim Bronfenbrenner '70, and co-captain Luis Clare '69, started the days festivities by winning the 400 yard medley relay in 4:09.3. Larry Markel '71 finishing third; Bill Stage took

# Bowdoin tops runners, 56-48; season record stops at 4-3

By Ron Cline

The engineer runners lost their last dual meet of the season Friday to a persistent Bowdoin squad. Although Tech chalked up seven first places in the twelve events, the home team Polar Bears dominated the second and third placings to come out on top, 56-48. The runners finalized their dual meet record at 4-3.

Ben Wilson '70 led the engineer squad, breaking the string in two events. A 4:20.6 performance was good enough for first-place honors in the mile run, while a 2:18.5 in the 1000 yard run gave him his second victory.

Larry Petro '70 nabbed first in the two-mile with a 9:48.2, followed by Wilson in second. Larry Kelly '70 and Co-captain Bill McLeod '69 were the only other engineers to go one-two, with Kelly breaking the string in 4.7

for first place in the 40 yard dash. In the field area, McLeod leaped to a 20 ft. 3 3/4 in. finish in the broad jump. Bill Stewart '69 tossed the shot 42 ft. 3 3/4 in., and Kirk Wings high-jumped 6 ft. 1 in. for first places in their events.

Also chipping in three points for second was Henry Hall '70 in the 45 yard high hurdles. Jim Glowienka '71 (pole vault), Eric Darling '70 (one-mile), John Owens '70 (600), and John Wargo '70 (two-mile) chipped in thirds.

The Colby Invitational, which had been scheduled for last Saturday, was cancelled. The reason was a collapsed roof in their athletic cage, caused by the recent snowfall.

The varsity runners will complete their season at the IC4A's this weekend in New York City.

when Tech finished fifth behind Harvard, Army, Pennsylvania, and Yale.

In Friday night's activities against Yale, only Geoff Hallock, playing number two, and Bob Metcalfe '69, at the five slot, were able to win their contests. Hallock, after losing his first game, won the next three: 18-13, 15-4, 15-13. Metcalfe's match went five games. After leading 13-8 in the fifth, his opponent, Dave Bannard, knotted the score at thirteen all. Playing best out of nine, Bob lost four of the next five, and then came back to win four straight points and the match. Sophomores Steve Cross and Steve Gottlieb lost their matches in five, whereas the remainder of the team was white-washed, all losing by 3-0 tallies.

Bob McKinley, playing number one, was the only racquetman to lose in Saturday's Wesleyan contest, 3-1 to Harlan Stanley. Manny Weiss, at three, Jon Fircker '69, at eight, and Stan Schein '71, at nine, needed four games to conquer their opponents, while Hallock, Gottlieb, Metcalfe, Cross, and Colbert Reisz '69, playing two, four, five, six, and seven respectively, needed only three games to vanquish their opponents.

second in the 50 yard freestyle, followed by Luis Clare and Dave James '71 placing second and third respectively in the 200 yard individual medley.

Jesse Heines' '70 diving form gave him second place on both the one and three meter boards. Al Graham, having a good day, took the top spot in the 200 yard butterfly (2:16.6), with Jim Bronfenbrenner taking second.

Clare and Don Riley finished 2-3 in the 200 yard backstroke, and Jim Lynch '69 and Tom Nesbitt took firsts in the 500 yard freestyle and 200 yard backstroke before the freestyle team finished off the victory.

# DU sweeps to hoop crown



Photo by Don Arkin

Kappa Sigma controls the puck in the SAE end, but was unable to put it into the nets to drop a 3-0 decision to the SAEIors.

back. Suchon led the DU's with 17 points, while Ed Jones and Harry Drab '69 added 14 apiece. Don Paul led the losers with 10.

Burton House took third place by edging PDT 61-58 in a tight game. Pat Szymanski '70 poured in 18 markers

for the winners and John Light '70 had 14 in a losing cause. The Phi Deltas proved the surprise edged BTP 52-50. The Betas tied with SAM for fifth and sixth places in the tournament.

Hockey

Play-off action opened with a full slate of first round games. All higher seedd teams won except seventh seeded Burton House which fell to NRSA 3-0. Top seeded Chi Phi won by forfeit over East Campus. Also winning by forfeit were second seeded LCA (over DTD) and eighth seeded ZBT (over DU).

The third seed, Senior House, blanked SAM 5-0 as Dave Caplan scored four goals. Fourth seeded Theta Chi whalloped ATO 9-0 as Kal Laanemets '69 hit for six points on five goals and an assist. Fifth seeded SAE shutout Kappa Sigma 3-0 as three starters found the nets for a single goal. SPE downed AEPI 8-2 behind four markers by Steve Ryder '70.

In seeding battles East Campus grabbed the final play-off spot by beating Baker House 3-1, Burton House took the seventh seed from ZBT 4-0 and SAM won by forfeit over DTD to take the 14th seed.

# Engineer fencers place fifth in regional championships

By Don Arkin

The MIT fencers went to the New England Championships trying for their third straight victory, but a key injury, some bad breaks, and a strong Brandeis squad thwarted them. MIT finished fifth out of ten behind Brandeis, Trinity, Dartmouth, and Norwich.

The foil team did the best, as they managed to tie for second. Bob Markey '69 was tied for second until he dropped his last match 5-4. His 12-6 record placed him in a tie for third. Captain Bob Gentala '69 was right behind him with an 11-7 record. Gentala nearly administered what would have been the only defeat suffered by the winner in foil. However, his fifth touch was disallowed when the electronic scorer malfunctioned, allowing the Brandeis fencer to rally.

The epee squad also did well. Vince Fazio '70, after dropping his first match to the eventual winner, stayed in a virtual tie for first in the balanced field. However, he also lost his final bout 5-4, dropping him into a three-way tie for second. Instead of

having a fence-off to decide second place, the officials decided to judge on the basis of touches against each of the three. When these were all found to be tied at 31, the touches were added up. Heart-breakingly, the high total was 81- Vince had 80. The rest of epee's 21 points were scored by Al Mecklenberg '71 who posted a 9-9 record.

Tech's big disappointment came in the sabre. Wally Miller '71, who was expected to have an excellent chance to take first, suffered an injured ankle during the week and was unable to compete. Dave Rapoport '70 did the best for Tech in the sabre, taking seventh place with an 11-7 record. Peter Hwang '71, Miller's substitute, was only able to win four while losing four.

# Racquetmen finish season 8-7

By Roger Dear

Coach Edward Crocker's varsity squash team completed its regular season slate last weekend with a 7-2 loss to Yale on Friday night, and an 8-1 victory over Wesleyan. The weekend split gave the racquetmen a very res-

pectable 8-7 record. This coming weekend, Yale will host the 36th National Intercollegiate Championships. Geoff Hallock '69, Bob McKinley '70, Manny Weiss '70, and Steve Gottlieb '71, will be competing for MIT. Hopefully, the team can perform as well as last year,



Photo by Jon Borschow

Captain Bob McKinley '69 in action against Harlan Stanley of Wesleyan. MIT won the meet 8-1.

- ### How They Did
- Fencing
    - MIT fifth in New England championships
  - Gymnastics
    - Yale 126.225-MIT (V) 111.70
  - Basketball
    - MIT (F) 74- Phillips-Andover 70
  - Pistol
    - MIT 3362- Boston State 3250
  - Rifle
    - Coast Guard 1346- MIT 1312
  - Track
    - Wesleyan 56- MIT (V) 48
    - MIT (F) 68- Wesleyan 35
  - Swimming
    - MIT (V) 62- Northeastern 32
    - MIT (F) 60- Northeastern 38
  - Wrestling
    - MIT (V) 23- UMass 17

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